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Established 1857.

Incorporated 189

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Southern Truckers' GUIDE

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SEEDS

FROM

AMZI GODDEN CO.,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

General Directions for Ordering Seeds.

How to Send an Order.—You will find on the opposite page an order sheet, perforated for tearing out, also a blank envelope to send order in, with our printed address on same. Also an application for money order already made out which you can hand to your postmaster when a money order will be issued. If convenient, always use this order sheet, and avoid writing anything on order except what pertains to order. Questions, etc., requiring an answer by letter should be written on a separate sheet of paper so it cannot be overlooked. Don't neglect to fill in order blank plain, and as we receive many orders unsigned it is well to put your name in the left hand corner of the envelope in which order is inclosed.

Terms.—All orders, to secure prompt attention, should be accompanied with the cash. We would like to know everyone, but that is impossible. We can only send to well rated merchants or parties well known to us, without cash with order. When remittance falls short it is our custom to modify quantity sent instead of delaying order for letter.

C. O. D.—We would not advise any one to order seed "C. O. D.," because we will not fill such orders unless enough money is sent to pay express both ways in case the goods are not taken out of office; besides, it is more expensive to purchaser, as he has to pay the express company for returning money.

How to Send Money.—If your office is a money order office, remit by post office order. You will find an application already made out with addressed envelope. If your office is not a money order office send your remittance by registered mail or if you have an express office an express money order will do. We will not accept bank checks except on Birmingham banks. The only kind of check outside of this that will be accepted is New York exchange.

We Pay the Postage or Express on Seeds.—The purchaser should not overlook the fact that we deliver, that is, pay postage or express on all seeds in this Catalogue at prices quoted, except such heavy seeds as peas, beans, corn, onion sets, field, farm and grass seeds, forage plants, etc. These latter items have the postage quoted under each heading, which must be added to your remittance.

If you want to pay express or freight yourself at your town, you may deduct ten cents per pound from catalogue rates on such seeds as we deliver.

By Express.—Orders too heavy for mails (five pounds and over) should be ordered by express when quick time is desired, and if there is no agent at your town the express will have to be prepaid by us, and you should include enough in your remittance to pay such charges. When your remittance more than covers cost of seed ordered, the quantity will be increased to cover remittance, or money will be returned, as desired.

By Freight.—All heavy orders, such as peas, beans, corn, field seeds, onion sets, potatoes, etc., should be ordered sent by freight, and accurate shipping directions given. If your station has no agent, and it is necessary for freight to be prepaid, the amount, as near as can be approximated, should be included in your remittance.

Our Prices.—The prices in this Catalogue will compare favorably with any reliable house in the trade, but it must be remembered that these prices are for moderate quantities, and to those who are dealers or truck farmers, and have use for large quantities of seed, we would advise them to apply for our Wholesale Catalogue, which will be sent any one who has use for such large quantities as are quoted.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL EDITION

SOUTHERN TRUCKERS' GUIDE

WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY

Established 1857.
Incorporated 1896.

AMZI GODDEN CO.

SEED MERCHANTS,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

INTRODUCTORY.

A BIT OF HISTORY.—The business of AMZI GODDEN COMPANY was established at Marion, Ala., in 1857, by Dr. Amzi Godden, who conducted a drug and seed business under his name at that place until about 1884, when he moved to Birmingham, where the business was successfully conducted until 1896, when the business was emerged into the present corporation, AMZI GODDEN COMPANY. Prior to the time of incorporation the business was mainly a retail drug and seed business particularly so up to 1893, when the first annual edition of the SOUTHERN TRUCKERS' GUIDE was issued, hence this edition is the eighth annual effort. When the corporation was formed, development began to manifest itself along all lines, an exclusive seed department was established and the corporation branched out into the wholesale drug business, separate and apart from their retail stores and carried both the wholesale and retail drug and seed business to a successful issue. On August the 4th, 1899, the head of the corporation, Dr. Amzi Godden died, and on the following March, 1900, the corporation disposed of its retail drug interests and confined itself to wholesale drugs and seeds, until May the 31st, when it disposed of the wholesale drug business and embarked exclusively in the seed agricultural implement and fertilizer business.

These changes came about naturally on account of the rapid growth and enormous increase in the seed department, establishing itself as a separate and distinct business and attaining such magnitude as to merit and justify our entire attention to keep pace with it.

FACILITIES FOR DOING BUSINESS.—We don't believe there are any seed houses in the South who have better facilities for the successful handling of seeds than ourselves. We occupy throughout, the three story building at 224 Second Ave., with 7,500 square feet of floor space and our warehouse on L. & N. tracks, with 8,250 square feet of floor space, making in all 15,750 square feet of storage room. This does not include 7,000 square feet of cellar room for the storage of potatoes and other root crops. We carry at all times an immense stock of everything that is planted are therefore in position to execute your orders complete for anything in the seed line, promptly, no matter how large or small. Birmingham is centrally located, a great railroad center, and shipments can be made promptly and direct to all points in the South. All we ask is an opportunity to quote you prices, when in the market for anything in the seed line, and if you will take the trouble to figure prices and the advantage to be gained in quick deliveries and low freight rates, we believe your order will come our way.

EDUCATIONAL.—Less than half a dozen years back the cultivation of grasses and forage plants in the South, hay crops, etc., was scarcely thought of and we must claim credit for stirring up a great deal of interest on this subject in the last few years. We are glad to note that now, farmers and stockmen all over the South are beginning to experiment with different forage plants, grasses, etc., and today thousands of acres are being sown into permanent pastures. The cultivation of both winter and spring forage crops is having close attention, to the profit of everyone who undertakes it. We have spent much money in practical tests and field trials of suitable grasses for the South, and the catalogues and literature we have circulated on this subject has been of great value to the farmers in the South. The work is only begun as we do not expect to let up on this subject until every farmer in the South has been made acquainted with the economical importance of closer attention to this subject.

WE CAN HELP YOU.—If you are interested in gardening or farming it will pay you to read this book closely and get in close touch with us. We are in business to give information on any subject pertaining to seeds, improved agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc. Write us freely, our experience and observation is freely given. If our catalogue does not tell you what you want to know, write for special information, it is a pleasure for us to give it—will help you, will help us also. Business is what we want and we will do anything to put you on the right track and if we merit your business and our prices and seeds are right, we expect your order. We ask no big profit on seeds nor do we advertise any big fakes or frauds. We sell the best grade of seeds obtainable, on very short profits, and if you will take the trouble at all times to compare our prices, we may reasonably expect your order.

Respectfully,

AMZI GODDEN CO.,

Birmingham, Ala.

CALENDAR OF MONTHLY OPERATIONS.

REMINDS YOU WHEN AND WHAT TO PLANT.

NOTICE.—Complete Directions will be found for Planting under description of each general heading.

JANUARY.—Now time to sow such seed as Tomato, Egg Plant, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Cauliflower, in hot-beds or cold frames for plants; Potatoes may be planted, as well as extra early Peas and Onion Sets; a good time to work and fertilize your land.

FEBRUARY.—Plant Potatoes, Peas, Beets, Onion Sets, Salsify, Carrots, Celery, Egg Plant, Cabbage, Lettuce, Tomato, Radish, Early Corn, etc. In fact all the hardy things should be planted. Snap Beans may be planted in some localities; a good time to sow Grass Seeds, Oats, etc.

MARCH.—A very busy month with every one, especially the private and home gardener, while the professional or market gardener has most all of his stuff planted. Most anything may now be planted, such as Melons, Beans, Cucumbers, Turnips, Mustard, Collards, etc. Grass Seeds may still be successfully planted; bed your Sweet Potatoes.

APRIL.—Time to plant Field Corn; in fact, all kinds of field crops, such as Millet, Sorghum, Cotton, Peas, Melons, Squashes, Pumpkins, Stock Beets, Jerusalem Artichokes, etc. A good time to put out Asparagus roots.

MAY.—Time to plant Pole Beans, Limas, Okra, and all other things that have been overlooked. This month should be mostly occupied in planting successions of most all vegetables. Hot weather will be here now, and your early garden will soon give out.

JUNE.—Not much is planted this month except for late use. The wise gardener, however, makes a succession of plantings of most everything—Cabbage, Collards, Beets and Ruta Bagas are largely planted this month for late use.

JULY.—This is a very active month with the market gardener, preparing his soil for the fall garden. If you have not sown any turnips yet you should do so at once. Sow winter Cabbage, Collards, Spinach, Kale and other winter green crops should be planted. Fall crops of Irish Potatoes should now be planted. Late crops of early Corn have plenty time to make roasting ears.

AUGUST.—This is the great Turnip planting month, and the proper time to plant most all vegetables for fall use, such as Spinach, Kale, Winter Radishes, Mustard, Turnips, Lettuce, Snap Beans, Early Peas, Winter Cabbage, etc. Potatoes for spring seed are often planted this late with success.

SEPTEMBER.—Continue to plant such things as will have time to mature before frost—Winter Radish, Kale, Spinach, Mustard, Turnips, Lettuce, etc., are not affected by the cold nights in October, and will do well. Now getting time to sow fall grain, such as Turf Oats, Clover, Rye, Barley, Grass Seeds, etc.

OCTOBER.—Continue to plant Spinach, Winter Turnips, etc., and by all means think about the subject of sowing something for winter pasture. There are so many things that do well in this latitude and afford fine grazing for your stock the entire winter, we would like to have you read, if interested, our article on Hay, Grass and Forage Culture—see page 50. This article will tell you what others are doing in Alabama and the South, and ought to induce you to do the same. If you are interested in Flowers, send for our Bulb catalogue this month.

NOVEMBER.—Not much can be done by the average gardener this month, but if you are possessed with hot-beds or cold frames, you can easily raise such stuff as Lettuce and Radish. A very small bed will produce sufficient for ordinary family.

DECEMBER.—This is one of the best months to fertilize your soil. Broadcast your fertilizer, and break up your land well. There is nothing more important than the proper fertilization of your soil, and every one who plants anything at all will profit by reading our article in this book, "Valuable Hints on Fertilizing"—see page 59 and 60. The majority of failures to secure satisfactory results are caused from irrational methods of fertilizing or the want of knowledge of proper preparation. Plant life as well as animal require certain elements of food to sustain them, and it is foolish to put seed in the soil that has not been prepared for their abode. If you wish to be early, this month is the proper time to sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato and Egg Plant for early settings.

The above recommendations as to time of planting are as correct in a general way as it is possible to make them, but no suggestions can be made that are so valuable as past experience, every one should therefore exercise his best judgement, as the conditions in the Southern States vary largely as to climate, conditions of weather, at different periods, etc. Early plantings, however, as a rule are to be encouraged, because if they meet with no disaster from late frosts in spring they often result in great profit to the planter. Early plantings are especially to be commended to those who intend growing for the markets, as the business would not be profitable if it would not be possible for them to have stuff on the market before private or home gardens are available. The most profits usually result from very early gardens, and also the fall or late gardens, the latter from the cause that private gardeners scarcely ever make but one planting, and when their gardens dry up in summer, do not take the trouble to make a fall garden.

OUR PRICES.—Please note the very low prices in this catalogue, and if you are a large user of seed write to us for special quotations, stating quantities.

Respectfully,

AMZI GODDEN CO., Birmingham, Ala.

NEW DEPARTURE.

EXTRAORDINARY PREMIUM OFFER.

WE HAVE ALWAYS been averse to giving premiums or the advertisement of extravagant offers, but now we have something to offer our customers that is really of some account. We expect to begin sometime during the summer the publication of an excellent agricultural journal, called the **MONTHLY SOUTHERN TRUCKERS' GUIDE**, which will be devoted exclusively to such things as will be of interest to the southern planter. A competent corps of authors, recognized for their ability in the several lines, will be in charge of the editorial department besides the publication has made arrangements with a number of well known writers throughout the United States for contributed articles from time to time on scientific and practical subjects that ought to be of great interest to every farmer. The principal line of work will cover the following subjects.

ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.—This subject is getting to be of vital importance to every farmer. The articles on this subject will treat of all classes of insects, nature, character, damage done by them, and remedies to fight them in the most economical and practical way. Injurious insects are keeping pace with civilization and advanced farming, and it is absolutely necessary for farmers to be posted to be able to divert disasters to valuable crops, when attacked by any insect. This subject is receiving a great amount of attention from the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., as well as from agricultural experiment stations throughout the United States, and practical and economical remedies have been found in all instances to combat these injurious insects. The United States today is far ahead of any other country, in the successful treatment and destruction of all injurious insects.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.—This subject will have thorough handling by an expert statistician who will review agriculture from the crude beginnings by Indians up to the present time, showing the marvelous improvements in the method of cultivation today and a century or more back. Under this caption a great deal will be said about new and improved agricultural implements and comparisons drawn with the methods of today and a hundred years back. Valuable statistics will be given from time to time on different crops, and exports of the United States to foreign countries of field crops will be exhibited to show the rapid strides of this country in this particular industry.

PLANT DISEASES.—This subject will be in charge of a practical expert and the articles under this caption will be of great interest to everyone who owns his own home. The information on this subject from time to time will enable you to know for yourself and diagnose the disease carefully, and also to know the proper remedy to apply. Plants of all kinds are not unlike man in that they are liable to become diseased, and unless the proper remedy be applied will die for the want of treatment.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—This subject will cover fertilizers from a practical and scientific standpoint, will discuss manures of every character and advise rational and economical methods of fertilizing different kinds of crops to attain the best results at a minimum of cost. It will also discuss fully the relation chemistry bears to agriculture, whereby chemical research has been made useful to practical agriculture. This department will also take up the composition and functions of soils, giving minute descriptions of various elements that go to make up the different soils and bring before one a practical way of determining the deficiency of any leading fertilizing element. Under this subject able articles will be written on the composition of different agricultural crops enabling one to decide what is a well balanced ration for stock. The mineral theory of plant nutrition will also be discussed, and how plants feed, and what elements they remove from soil in their growth, will be clearly brought out. Improvements of wornout lands will also come under this head and practical and economical methods and theories will be exploited, which should enable one to recover wornout lands, at no considerable cost. Different leguminous plants will be discussed and the work of bacteria in the soil in supplying nitrogen for this class of plants will be made plain.

AGROSTOLOGY.—This term relates to grasses and possibly more matter will be written on this subject than any other, for the reason that farmers of the South are beginning to take a lively interest in this matter and are just beginning to find out how profitable it is to sow down their waste lands in pastures. Full and accurate directions will be given from time to time how to cultivate different grasses, prepare the land, when to harvest, time of year to sow, etc. Forage plants, both spring and winter, will be discussed at length and their value as a pasture and hay crop as well as most of them's ability to improve the soil will be clearly treated of.

PLANT BREEDING.—Interesting articles will appear on this subject by an expert horticulturist who is constantly employed in this work, and will give us some valuable observations from his daily experience in his nursery.

We have been compelled to be brief in discussing the merits that will be shown in the **MONTHLY TRUCKERS' GUIDE**, as it would take up many columns of reading matter to explain fully the subjects that will be thoroughly covered, only we wish to impress readers of the value of this premium that we intend to distribute to our customers.

How to get a Year's Subscription Free to the Monthly Southern Truckers' Guide.

NOTE—Everyone who sends us an order for Seeds from this Catalogue, amounting to one dollar between January 1st, 1901, and June 1st, 1901, and requests us to put his name on our subscription list for one year free of charge, we will send a receipt for one year's subscription. Surely you cannot afford to miss this opportunity to get an up-to-date agricultural journal free of charge.

AMZI GODDEN CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Vegetables Grown in the South.

Special Notice.—Please remember that prices quoted in this catalogue on all small seeds in papers, ounces, quarter pounds and pounds, are delivered either by mail or express free of charge to purchasers; but such heavy seeds as Beans, Peas and Corn sold by measure, postage or express charges must be added to catalogue price at the rate of 10c. for pints, and 15c. for quarts. On inside page of front cover full instruction will be found for ordering.

ARTICHOKE

Large Green Globe (French Variety).—This variety of Artichoke is largely grown in some of the foreign countries for its large edible flower buds, which are prepared for eating in same manner as Asparagus. The plants thrive best in a warm climate, and are consequently peculiarly adapted to the South. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

How to Grow.—The seed may be sown in hot bed in January or February and plants transplanted to open ground in April, or seed can be sown in open ground latter part of March and April. The plants should be set in drills about 18 to 24 inches distant, and rows four feet apart. If the old stalks are cut down in fall of year and rows covered with good dressing of manure, the plants will last for three years.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Any good fertilizer that is rich in nitrogen with moderate amount of potash and phosphoric acid.

Jerusalem Artichoke.—This variety of Artichoke is grown for its irregular shaped tuberous root, which is a very staple article of food for hogs with a great many Southern farmers.

How to Grow.—The roots, which are very much like potatoes, possessing eyes, may be planted at the same time and in like manner, but they should be given greater distance, as the growth is very vigorous, spreading rapidly, multiplying and producing abundantly.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—The same class of soil and fertilizer should be used as is employed with the potato. Any fertilizer rich in potash will yield best results.

Price.—The price of Artichoke roots fluctuates, and it is impossible at the time of writing this catalogue to quote definite price. The price is usually from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel. Quotations furnished on application.



Conover's Colossal.

ASPARAGUS

HOW TO GROW FROM SEED.—Asparagus should be planted in this latitude about March. Soak the seed over night in milk-warm water, then mix them up with a little rich dirt, roll up in an old tow sack and keep damp until sprouted, then plant two inches deep in drills twelve inches apart. Plants from seed planted in this manner in spring will be ready to transfer to permanent beds the following spring.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT.—Select a place where the soil is very light and rich, and open up deep furrows say about eight inches deep and six or eight feet apart. The roots are to be placed in the bottom of the furrow, about twelve to eighteen inches apart, and covered with only two or three inches of soil, but as the shoots appear fill in around them with well rotted stable manure. You must keep the weeds and grass off the beds, and not cut any of the shoots until the bed is about a year old. The beds should have a good dressing of salt twice a year, at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels to the acre.

It is a good idea to plow around the beds in the fall, and fill in the furrow with rich manure, cut down the old stalks and throw dirt back over the bed. Cut only the green shoots for the table, and never too far under the ground.

To parties who do not want to start from seed we can furnish fine two year old roots, which should be planted according to above directions.—“How to Transplant.”

Conover's Colossal (see cut).—In our experience this is the most reliable sort, stalks being very large and thrifty. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c. Roots, two years old, \$1.00 per 100; special price in 1,000 lots.

Palmetto.—A very early and prolific sort, of good quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c. Roots two years old \$1.00 per 100.

Columbian Mammoth White.—A very large, fleshy, pure white sort, very showy and good quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c. Roots, two years old, \$1.00 per 100; special price in 1,000 lots.

BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH.

This ever popular vegetable has a history dating back more than two thousand years, and its popularity to-day is more notable than at any former period. The former low price of Bush or Snap Beans has made its growth for seed purposes very unprofitable to the farmers. But with the aid of the present high tariff on imported beans, the constantly increasing demand, and the shortage of the last crop in America has brought the price up considerably higher for this season; notwithstanding this, we do not contemplate advancing our price as high as some seedmen.

Please note that our prices on Beans do not include delivery charges. If ordered by mail add 10c per pint, and 15c per quart, extra for postage; larger quantities by freight and express at catalogue rates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Some of our customers will be surprised at the high price of beans this season. We regret very much to have to increase our prices, but we have had to pay exorbitant prices ourselves and felt lucky to get some varieties at any price. The early fall frosts and a total failure of crops in some bean sections, has demoralized the business to no small extent. The fact is, there is not over 25 per cent. of enough beans to supply the demand, and we strongly advise our customers to buy their beans at once in order to get them at any price.

How to Grow.—The proper time to plant Dwarf Beans is when the apple begins to bloom, and successions may be made up to within fifty days of frost time. Sow the seed thickly in drills at the rate of one quart to every hundred and fifty feet of drill, making your rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and cover only about an inch deep. When the vines become a week or two old, thin to 4 to 6 inches apart. Cultivate well, but avoid working them when the vines are wet, as it will usually cause them to rust. The only remedy for rust is to sprinkle the vines with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture at intervals of ten days, but avoid sprinkling the vines when they begin to put on fruit, as the Bordeaux mixture is very poisonous. Rust sometimes makes its appearance on the pods in transit to market. This may ordinarily be avoided by drying and cooling the fruit for several hours after gathering, and avoid packing in too close crates. The best soil for the bean is a mellow, rich loam, well drained.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—The cheapest and best fertilizer for Dwarf Beans is a big crop of cow pea vines turned under in the fall, or a crop of some good winter forage growth turned under in February or March. This should be assisted by some form of potash, which has a tendency of preventing too rank growth, and causing a more liberal fruitage. The form of potash known as Kainit is preferable for beans, as it not only has sufficient available potash, but contain other agents that tend to prevent blight, and besides has the property of retaining moisture, which enables the bean to better survive the dry weather.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES—BUNCH BEANS.

It is a question of opinion and taste which is the preferable, the green or wax podded sorts. The writer thinks the choice lies with the green podded sorts, as they are universally more prolific, contain more inside flesh, and are not subject to rust.



Best of All (Bunch Beans).

Best of All (see cut). —This excellent variety certainly deserves its well-earned name. It possesses all the qualities of a first-class bean. It is a vigorous grower, very hardy and can be planted at any time during the spring or summer season, and its remarkable resemblance to the pole variety especially recommends it to the market gardener. The pods are very long, of beautiful light green color, flat and absolutely stringless, very fine for shipping, as the pods will remain green and firm from three to five days after picking. A great many of the Birmingham market gardeners plant it in place of the pole varieties, and it proves itself much more profitable, and it is less under the name of this

trouble and expense to grow. A great many counterfeits are offered celebrated variety. We have the genuine strain, and we will be pleased to have your order. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Dwarf White Navy.—A very prolific Navy Bean of extra good quality, vines very vigorous and spreading sometimes throwing out short runners. Pods straight, short, small, but containing six beans. It is really profitable and ought to be grown universally. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Early Refugee or Thousand to One.—This variety of Bush Bean resembles the Red Speckled Valentine very much. It derives its name by reason of its prolific character. The bean yields a light, green, round pod, tender and of excellent flavor. It is a very vigorous grower, makes a very much larger vine than the Valentine and should be given plenty of room in the drill. It is an excellent bean for canning. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.



Improved Early Red-Speckled Valentine.

Shipper's Favorite.—A very excellent variety for gardeners who raise beans for shipment. It is like the Best of All in retaining its bright green color for several days after picking. It bears very young, is very early, and bears long, green pods, which are exceedingly tender and delicious. It will pay to plant some of them. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Improved Early Red-Speckled Valentine (see cut).—This is the most popular bean of them all in the South. Our annual sales of this one variety are more than all the other sorts put together. It is one of the earliest of the Green Podded varieties, and the most prolific sort known. The vine is small and does not make rank foliage, therefore can be planted closer together in drills and more beans produced on an acre than any known variety. The vines, if kept well picked, will bear almost the entire summer, standing the hot summer sun and drought remarkably. The pods are perfectly round, very tender, and of the very highest flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Hopkins Improved Valentine.—This is considered by many to be a superior strain of Valentine to the ordinary round pod speckled Valentine. There is scarcely any difference in the character and growth, but ordinarily the Hopkins strain develops the more vigorous stalk, and has a little advantage in the size of pods. The dry bean of the Hopkins Valentine is quite different from other strains, being larger and of much darker glossy color, and of greater length.

There is no doubt of its being a much higher developed strain of Valentine, but notwithstanding this it is hardly as early. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Dwarf Horticultural.—A large dwarf vine sort, vigorous grower and very prolific, very fine as a shell Bean. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—An old standard sort, very early, producing a large, vigorous vine, foliage very heavy, consequently should be given greater distance than the average bunch sorts. The pods are long, straight and very narrow, of handsome appearance and good quality when young, but like the Mohawks, become tough with age. The dry bean in appearance is long, of kidney shape, yellowish color with darker marks about the eye. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks.—This variety is the earliest of all bunch beans, maturing in about thirty-five days. It is long and flat podded; vines very vigorous and hardy, and will stand considerable frost, and consequently the most desirable variety for first planting. It is also one of the most productive of the dwarf beans. If you keep the vines well picked it will bear until midsummer. The beans should be marketed when young and tender, as they become tough with age and unfit for use. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—While we have not had a great deal of personal experience with this bean, the reports we are getting from it warrant us in recommending it very highly. It is claimed to be as early, and by some earlier than the Valentine, producing the same class of pods, but much larger and of finer quality. The vines are more vigorous and require greater distance, and is claimed to stand the dry weather better, and has a longer bearing period. One notable quality that we have found is that the variety is absolutely stringless and for this reason must sooner or later become universally popular. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

SPECIAL TO TRUCKERS.

It should be remembered that the prices in this catalogue are for moderate quantities, and if you have use for seeds in large quantities you are entitled to the best prices. We would suggest that you send us a list of your wants when we shall be glad to make you special prices, which will invariably save you some money. We want to call your special attention to our seed potatoes. Knowing that if we can induce you just one time to plant such varieties as we recommend, we will hereafter secure your order every season for seed potatoes. Our facilities for handling your orders are unsurpassed. Birmingham being centrally located, with good railroad connections, quick and direct shipments are made to any points in the South.

Remember We can furnish Beans for fall planting.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES—BUNCH BEANS. While we do not consider this class of Beans equal to the green pods, there are, however, a great many people who prefer them. As a rule they are entirely stringless, and possess delicious eating qualities, but are more subject to the rust, and hardly so prolific. In our list will be found no variety that is not strictly first-class.

Dwarf German Wax.—Usually known as the Black Wax, is decidedly the most popular of all the Dwarf Wax varieties. It is one of the earliest as well as one of the most prolific varieties grown. It will bear thicker planting than any of the Dwarf Wax sorts. The pods are almost round, transparent and entirely stringless, very crisp and of delicious flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Golden-Eyed Wax.—A long, flat podded variety, of vigorous growth, very showy; one of the best sorts for market gardeners. It is a rust proof variety, and should be largely cultivated by every bean grower. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., 5.00.

Flageolet Crimson Wax.—Large, vigorous grower, pods very long, flat, beautiful transparent wax color, a hardy sort well adapted to the South. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00

Davis Kidney Wax.—A vigorous rust proof variety, producing very long straight pods of very light yellow, almost white, and of good quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.



Currie's Rust Proof Wax.

a sensation all over the country wherever it has been tried. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Dwarf Speckled or Wardwells Kidney Wax.—One of the most beautiful of all the wax varieties. Pods very long, flat, and very broad. When cooked is almost transparent, very tender and entirely stringless. Its growth is very rank, and should be given extra distance; a good yielder, therefore a most profitable sort. The seed are white, with dashes of light purple and shaped like a kidney. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Valentine Wax.—A very early, small vine sort, pods small but fleshy, of splendid quality and stands hot weather better than large Vine Wax sorts. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Dwarf Golden Wax.—It is an excellent early variety, maturing under favorable circumstances in thirty-five to forty days after coming up. The pods when matured are of a beautiful waxen color, entirely stringless, very tender and wholesome when cooked. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Extra Early Refugee Wax.—The earliest of all the Wax Beans. It is largely grown in the South for shipping early to Northern markets, and is a hardy sort, standing considerable cold without injury. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

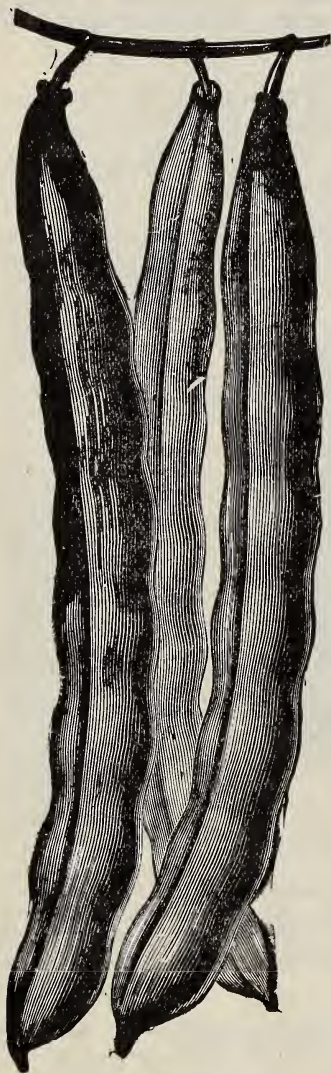
Currie's Rust Proof Wax (see cut).—An absolutely rust proof beans the very bean for the market gardener. An enormous yielder, very hardy, stands drought well, and pods remain in eatable condition for a long time; unquestionably the highest grade Wax Bean on the market. The pods are very long, flat and straight, a beautiful golden color, and never spotted by rust. The vine is very robust, and holds its pods, well and above the ground. You will find it catalogued by most of the seedsmen as the novelty of the day. It has created

POLE BEANS.

Those who will take the trouble to provide supports for Pole Beans will find them to be much more profitable than bunch sorts, are more prolific, contain more meat and possess a better flavor and eating qualities.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—The same class of soil and treatment recommended for Bunch Beans will answer for the Pole sorts, only they require more nitrogen than the Bunch varieties, and of course much greater distance.

Special Notice.—*At this writing it is impossible to tell the outcome of the Pole Bean crop and therefore difficult to fix a price; but the prices on all Beans are going to be high on account of early fall frosts and universally short crops. We would suggest that large users of Beans write us for special prices.*



Crease Back.

Crease Back or Fat Horse (see cut).—One of the earliest and most prolific Pole Beans in our list. The dry bean is small, white, resembling a small white Navy, the green pods are of good length, borne in clusters, stringless, and of the very best quality. This variety does best planted early and fertilized well to secure rank growth when it will mature marketable pods in eight or nine weeks. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

White Dutch Case-Knife (Cornfield Bean).—A large, white, flat Bean, resembling the "old-fashioned" Butter Bean very much, only is much larger. The pods are long, green, flat, and are borne in great clusters, standing the heat remarkably without blistering. This variety is one of the standard sorts among farmers, who plant it largely among corn, as it will take a corn stalk readily and bear luxuriantly even if shaded by the corn. It can be used as a Snap or Shelled Bean, and possesses a splendid flavor. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Speckled Cut Short or Cornfield.—Very popular in the South on account of being suitable for planting in corn. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Horticultural or Wren's Egg (Sometimes called the October Bean, Cornfield Bean, etc).—The pods are green with dashes of red, and mature in about seventy-five or eighty days. It is very hardy and enormously productive, making very large and luxuriant vines, and yielding pods about six inches in length. This variety will bear if seasonable till very late in the fall; very hardy and will resist considerable frost. The appearance of the bean when dry is large, almost round, plump, speckled, and resembles a wren's egg, hence its name. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Southern Prolific.—A very vigorous growing and hardy pole Bean, wonderfully prolific, pods long, green, very fleshy and tender when not too old but if allowed to remain on vine too long get tough and stringy. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Scarlet Runner.—This variety is most usually grown for its beautiful foliage. It will attain the height of fifteen to twenty feet if furnished supports to run on. It is largely used, also, for table use. The pods are of a bright, scarlet color, very tender when young, and the bean when shelled makes an excellent dish. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Lazy Wife's.—An excellent pole variety, producing pods from four to six inches in length, of dark green color, which it retains until almost ripe. The bean is white and almost round, and is fine for baking in winter, as its exceedingly luscious flavor is not surpassed by any bean. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.—This is the earliest of all the pole varieties; an excellent variety, exceedingly productive of large golden wax pods, borne in clusters and continuously bearing until killed by fall frosts. The pods usually attain the length of seven or eight inches, entirely stringless and of delicate flavor. The bean retains its tenderness longer than any of the Pole

varieties, and when it becomes old makes a delicious dish shelled. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$8.00.

German Wax Pole.—This is also an excellent variety of the Wax Podded family. It is the standard sort of Wax Podded Pole Beans. The vines yield very broad, fleshy, wax-like pods of superior quality as Snaps, and remain in edible condition for a long time. The ground should be thoroughly warm when planted, as the bean is very sensitive to cold, and makes, under favorable conditions, very

large vigorous vines, producing ripe pods in about seventy-five days. The appearance of the bean when dry is of a dark bluish black, very plump and almost round in shape. The variety has been sold by us for years, and never fails to yield well in the South. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Texas Pole Bean (see cut).—After saying all we could of other Pole Beans handled by us, we have now come to one which we cannot say too much for. This is a long bean of brown color, and has a distinct pinkish eye. The true stock cannot be supplied by every house. They usually substitute the Southern Prolific for it, which is an entirely different bean, being more round and void of the pink eye, which characterizes the true stock of the Texas Pole Bean. This bean may be planted from middle of April until last of August. It is a hardy germinator, vines grow off rapidly and become very rank, and would reach the height of twenty feet if provided with proper support. The vines will commence to bear in about sixty to seventy-five days, and will continue if kept well picked until frost. The pods, when they first appear, are very long and exceedingly slender, and grow remarkably fast, attaining the length of ten to fifteen inches, and after reaching its length the pod fleshes up, gets spongy and is very large in circumference. The pods are a beautiful green color, entirely round, and will remain in eatable condition longer than any variety we know of. We have never yet seen its equal as a yielder. A peck measure full has often been picked from a single vine. You cannot make a mistake in planting this variety. We have been handling the bean for several years, and our annual sales of this variety are more than all other pole varieties combined. We recommend it highly from our own personal experience. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c pk., \$1.75; bu., \$7.50.

Bush Limas.—There are several varieties of the Dwarf Lima, but only two possess much merit, the Henderson Bush Lima and Burpee's Bush Lima. This class of Limas may be planted in same manner as the ordinary Bunch Bean, only the rows should be further apart and the distance greater in drills. The germ is very sensitive to cold, and cannot be planted quite so soon, but will stand hot, dry weather much better if not planted on ridges and crowded too close in drills. To secure a good stand the bean should be planted very shallow, and avoid the formation of a crust, as they possess hardly sufficient vitality to break through a heavy crust. If weather be very wet and cold, a great many of the seed will rot. This cannot be avoided, and your only recourse is to plant thick or replant.

We would recommend the Small Dwarf Lima as superior to the large, for the reason it does not require such rich soil, is more prolific and stands the weather much better. A great many of the Birmingham truckers make considerable money out of the small Dwarf Lima by planting in March or first of April for an extra early crop, and again in July and August for a late fall crop.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Any fertilizer rich in potash is preferable; avoid too much nitrogen, as it induces too rank growth, and will fire the vines.



Texas Pole Bean.



Burpee's Bush Lima (see cut).—The strain of this Bean has been improved upon until now it has become profitable to grow, while formerly it was a shy bearer and very sensitive of germination. The

greatest objection to this variety is the fact that it survives the dry and hot weather very badly. The writer has had good success with this variety by very early plantings and giving it about eight or ten inches in drills and having the rows three to four feet apart, so as to have plenty of room for deep plowing without disturbing the roots. It is absolutely necessary to plant them on deep soil to secure satisfactory yield. Pt., 20c, qt., 35c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima (see cut).—This Bean is nothing more than a dwarf of the old-fashioned, small, running Butter Bean called "Carolina or Sieva." For several years it has been catalogued by nearly every seedsman in the United States as a great novelty, but the novelty has long since worn off and now it is considered by every gardener as a standard acquisition to the many varieties of the Lima. This variety has many advantages to recommend it to the gardener. In the first place it is a genuine dwarf, requiring no supports at all, and consequently much cheaper to grow than the pole sorts; besides it is very

early maturing—almost a month before the pole sorts. If given proper distance and cultivated properly it stands the drouth fairly well and two crops may be easily grown in a single season. The writer has seen it grown with great success planted as late as the first of September in this latitude, and with any season at all will continue bearing until frost. The planter should always remember that it requires very rich, loose soil to grow it to perfection. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Remember we are headquarters on Fertilizer Chemicals, such as Kainit, Muriate Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Pure Ground Bone, etc.

POLE LIMAS.

They should not be planted before the ground is thoroughly warm, then plant very shallow in good, deep rich soil, out in the open to secure plenty of ventilation and air. You should never attempt to grow them thick, or crowd them against a board fence. Provide suitable supports and you will succeed. "

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Any fertilizer rich in nitrogen, but must not be fresh. Old stable manure is fine. Mulching the ground around vines makes them do their best.



Godden's Mammoth Limas.

Godden's Mammoth Lima

(see cut).—This is the largest variety grown, and if provided with sufficient supports will grow fifteen to twenty feet high. The beans are very large, flat and of greenish cast. They should not be planted until all chances of frost are over, as the germ is very sensitive. The ground should be made extremely rich, and well forked to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. The bean should be planted with the eye downward, and about a half dozen to each hill. When the vines are well up, thin to about one or two of the healthiest plants; keep them well worked, and don't allow a hard crust to form around the vines, and you will raise the finest crop of Pole Limas you ever did. A great many people complain that they can't get the large varieties to come up. If you will not allow a hard crust to form over the bean they will come through all right. The drought has a great deal to do with the large varieties not filling their pods well, but the most essential thing is to have the ground very rich, and don't select thin clay ground. All who have planted Godden's Mammoth Lima are well pleased with the result, as you don't have to pick all day to get a mess. We want every gardener who plants Butter Beans at all to give this mammoth variety a trial, as it is one of the most profitable vegetables grown. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima.

—This celebrated variety of the large Lima was introduced by a Philadelphia gardener by the name of Ford, and has since gained a world-wide reputation for size and quality of bean. Under favorable conditions the pods will grow to an enormous size, and produce six to eight beans to the pod. Great care must be exercised in growing the Bean, as it is more easily killed or dwarfed by the cold than any other variety. The appearance of the Bean when dry is very large, plump, and in compact construction. The Bean when dry makes an elegant dish for baking in winter. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Salem Mammoth Lima.—This is one of the most productive of all the large Limas. It is said to yield seventy-five to one hundred bushels of green pods to the acre, and we have no doubt under favorable circumstances will do so. It matures for the market in about three months, and will bear, if well picked, till late in the fall. The appearance of the bean when dry is beautiful, being very large and of a light green cast. For your general crop of large Limas we could not recommend a better variety. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Carolina or Sewee (Old-Fashioned Carolina Butter Bean).—This variety of the Lima, while it is one of the smallest, is one of the most universally cultivated of any in the South. It is a great deal hardier than the large varieties and more easily cultivated, is earlier and is equal to any variety in flavor. It is very much more prolific in pods than the larger varieties, and is so much more certain to come up and grow. It also bears later than any variety. It will keep yielding crop after crop until killed by the late frosts. The appearance of the seed when dry is very small, pure white and quite flat. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Extra Early Large White Lima.—This is one of the standard varieties of large Limas, and has been planted for years. It is a very strong grower, and is unsurpassed in quality. Don't forget that the germinating power of the Lima is very delicate and easily killed. Don't plant until the soil has become warm. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

King of Garden Lima.—Claimed to be larger, stronger growing, more productive and with larger pods and beans than the Large White Lima. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners in many places. It will come into bearing sooner, and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.50.

Willow Leaf Lima.—This variety is not universally known, although it is becoming very popular in the South, owing to its long vitality and bearing period. If planted early in the spring on deep soil it will continue bearing until killed by frost. The foliage is entirely different from any other sort, being a beautiful green, and leaves small and sharp pointed, something after the fashion of the willow. It makes a beautiful foliage vine. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50

BEETS, FOR TABLE USE.

same as cabbage, only not so early, care being taken not to have your soil in the seed bed richer than the ground in which the plant is to rest permanently, to avoid backsetting the plant too much. The seed may also be sown in drills the first of April, or sooner, owing to climate, in open ground, making rows about two feet apart and thinning the plants out to about four inches. They should be worked often and well to secure good sized roots.

CAUTION.—Don't wait too long to thin out, and don't crowd them in drill.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—There are but few soils, outside of new ground or fresh land, that contain sufficient potash to perfect the beet. Every description of crop removes a certain amount of potash from the land grown on each season, but we know of no crop that removes as much as the Beet. It is a fact that every Experiment Station will vouch for the fact that the Beet removes at least 100 pounds of potash per acre each crop. It is therefore easy to determine that land intended for a Beet crop should have a liberal dressing of Kainit or Muriate of Potash, which not only causes the Beet to perfect itself, but will be found the best preventive and destroyer of the worms that attack the root.

☞ We supply Kainit or Muriate of Potash in any quantity desired. Write for prices.

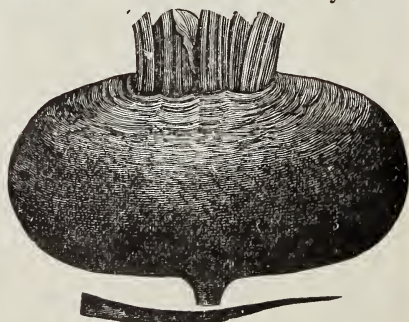
Extra Early Egyptian Turnip Beet (see cut).—An extremely early flat variety of dark red color, making very small top, and can be cultivated very close. Under favorable conditions this variety should make Beets large enough for market in fifty days from germination, and to be good should not be allowed to remain in ground too long, as they become tough and stringy with age, but of unsurpassing qualities in flavor when not too old. We can recommend it highly for your first plantings. It is very popular in Birmingham with the market gardeners, who use a great deal of this stock for forcing. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Extra Early Turnip Beet.—A beautiful turnip-shaped sort of rich red color, and making less top than any other sort, renders it the most valuable of all for forcing. It is somewhat earlier than the Egyptian, and does not become tough and stringy so quick. This variety may be started in hot beds and transplanted with much success out doors when all danger of frost is over. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip Beet.—This variety is a vast improvement over the common Turnip Beet. It is dark colored, of beautiful globe shape, very tender, and does not become tough and woody. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian.—This is the finest strain of Early Beet there is. It differs from the common Egyptian in that it never has a hard, tough, woody neck, is thicker and of much better eating quality. Market gardeners will do well to try this one time. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Extra Early Bassano.—This is an extra early, very sweet variety, the flesh is a beautiful pink color, and when cooked fades into a lighter shade of pink with dashes of white. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Egyptian Beet.

Birmingham's Earliest.—We gave this variety its name simply because the truckers have come to know it by this name. If an extra early variety is wanted we can supply no variety that will equal it. If given the right cultivation it will produce Beets large enough for market in forty to forty-five days. The variety produces but little foliage and a medium sized flat root, of dark red color and notable for its smooth and clean appearance, never having the stringy side roots. The flesh is very tender and sweet and is unexcelled as a table sort. Pkt, 2 for 5c; oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c; lb, 75c.

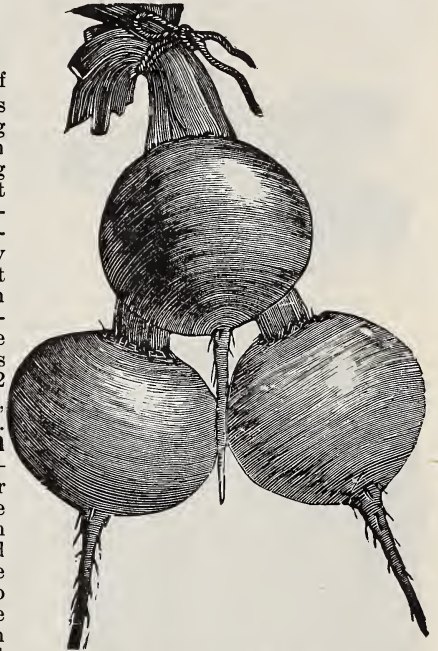
Extra Early Eclipse (see cut).—A beautiful globe shaped variety of a dark, rich, red color, and is unexcelled in eating qualities. It is constantly gaining in popularity, due mainly to its never getting tough or stringy, and never cooks white. Our strain of this variety is exceedingly early, very hardy standing the heat and drought better than the flat sorts, and consequently a more desirable sort for fall planting. Our customers will find this variety all we claim for it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.



Early Dark Blood Turnip Beet.

Early Othello.—One of the most beautiful Beets in our entire list, being exceedingly dark red in color and never changing color when cooked. It can be especially recommended for pickling purposes. While it is a very tender variety, the meat hangs together well when pickled. To those desiring a dark red Beet we cannot recommend this one too highly. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Early Dark Blood Turnip Beet (see cut).—This is the most popular variety of all, being the standard sort for both the market gardener and farmer. It is by far the hardiest of all the Turnip varieties, and may be planted out doors from April until October, and will produce the same as



Extra Early Eclipse Beet.

a Turnip, spring or fall. It is of a rich, dark red color, and most excellent eating qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

The Improved Long Blood Beet.—This is an excellent variety for table and stock. The Beet is long and smooth, flesh a deep red and is both tender and delicious. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Dirigo Extra Early Beet.—The earliest variety in cultivation; unequaled in quality. It originated with a leading market gardener and was brought to perfection after years of careful cultivation. It is a rich, blood-red Beet of fine grain and flavor; is earlier than either the Egyptian or Eclipse, of smooth and rapid growth; top and tap roots being very small. Market gardeners should not fail to give the Dirigo a trial. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c. lb., 75c.

Edmund's Early Turnip Beet.—A deep blood-red sort, flesh very dark and sweet, foliage small and of a rich, bronzy red. The fruit is almost round, very smooth and of handsome appearance. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

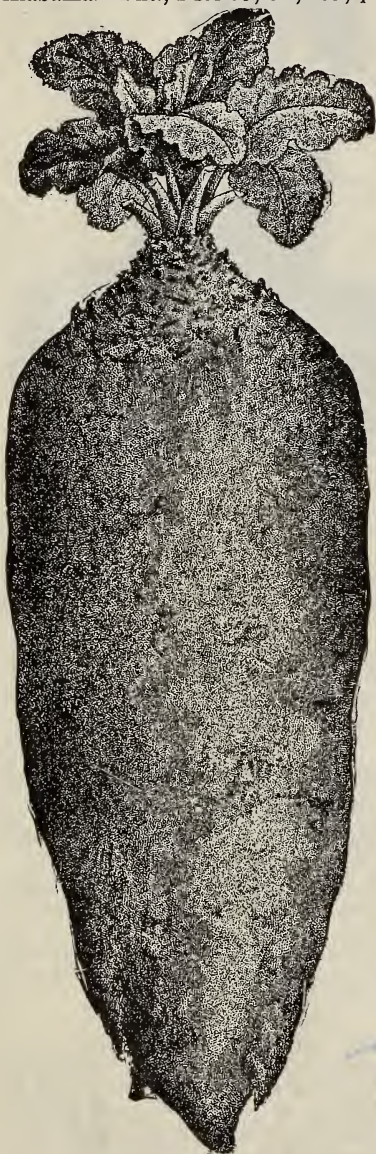
Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet.—A beautiful, globe-shaped variety, tops very small and upright, foliage green, with leaf stems and veins dark red, skin dark red, flesh bright scarlet and extremely sweet and tender. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

BEETS FOR STOCK. (Mangel Wurzel).

How to Grow.—Experience has taught us in the South that owing to universal droughts in the fall of the year, it is best to plant the Mangel in the early spring, as it requires a long time for this variety of Beet to perfect its growth, and if started in the spring, it will root deep enough to stand a severe drought in the fall without much danger of injury. The seed should be drilled in the early spring in rows three feet apart and thinned to about a foot apart in drill. They can be easily transplanted the same as a table sort and always produce larger roots by being transplanted. They require good cultivation. The crop should be taken up very carefully in the fall of year, care being taken not to bruise the roots as it will cause an early decay. The crop when first gathered is very acrid and will badly scour cattle. They develop their best qualities after being kept awhile and their value is estimated by the amount of saccharine matter they contain, which is from six to eight per cent. of their gross weight. A great many farmers always cook them before feeding. They should be kept in a dry, cool place, and protected from freezes—pretty much the same as sweet potatoes.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel.—This is the standard variety of Mangel everywhere, being the hardest, more certain to produce well than any other sort, and very few growing larger. The greater part of this sort grows above ground, and will stay in the ground and grow continuously through the entire winter in the South. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Chirk Castle Mangel (see cut).—This is one of the largest varieties we have ever seen growing around Birmingham, and has been known to attain the weight of fifty-eight pounds, but our soil does not produce it so large, averaging usually from ten to twenty pounds. This mammoth variety is remarkably tender for such size, and is loaded with saccharine and other valuable elements of food, rendering it exceedingly profitable as a food for cows, sheep, hogs, and in fact any stock. This variety should be planted in very deep soil, and given plenty of distance, and it will not fail to make a mammoth root. We can recommend this variety from personal knowledge of its growth in Alabama. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Chirk Castle Mangel.

Golden Globe Mangel.—A large, yellow, globe shaped variety, producing a very smooth, even shaped root, of excellent quality, is finer grain and not so woody as the longer sorts. Its greatest merit is, that being a globe-shaped variety, and making only one tap root, it may be grown successfully on thin soil, and is not so hard to pull as the long varieties, and may also be planted closer in drills. Pkt., 2 for 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Orange Globe Mangel.—A beautiful orange colored variety, growing almost round, attaining good size, very hardy and unsurpassed in feeding qualities. It is extremely sweet and juicy, eagerly sought after by stock and one of the best keepers. A crop of this variety may be gathered and kept through the entire winter the same as sweet potatoes. Age will add much to its sweetness, and when cooked and mixed with other food makes a most valuable food for stock in winter. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Golden Tankard Mangel.—A mammoth, half long variety, growing a greater part of its root above the ground, hence it can be raised successfully on thin soil. It is a great yielder, every root growing to uniform size, fine grain and excellent keeping quality. It is one of the standard varieties and more largely cultivated than any of the short varieties. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Lane's Improved Sugar.—A variety possessing more saccharine matter than any other sort. A good keeper, exceedingly productive, and of the finest quality and texture. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Norbitan Giant.—A mammoth long sort, very productive of fair quality, a big yielder on deep soil, and one of the best keepers. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

BROCCOLI

An old variety of vegetable in foreign countries, but somewhat new one for the South. It is now being grown, however, in South Alabama by a few of our customers for Northern markets, where it is more universally known. This vegetable was derived from the wild cabbage and resembles cauliflower very much, but requires a very much longer season to develop than the cauliflower, and is also very much hardier and more certain of heading. The seed should be sown in spring and transplanted in summer into very rich ground, and watered occasionally to encourage its growth. They will head by early fall and make an elegant dish boiled. The growth of it in this country is very limited as yet.

Walcheren.—This is one of the hardest sort, and best adapted to the South. It has been tried in Alabama and found to do well. With good culture and proper care it will form fine, large, compact heads. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A variety of vegetable not grown very much in Alabama, but is one of the most delicious of all vegetables and is easily grown. It is a great favorite in France, but has never been grown very extensively in America. It is gaining considerable popularity with the family gardeners, and is destined to become generally cultivated for market.

Perfection.—This is the best variety for the South. The plant grows about two feet high, and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one to two inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens, and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May, and cultivated the same as cabbage. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Please remember that our prices on small seeds are delivered to you free of charge. We pay the postage or express on everything except Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass and Field Seeds and Bulbs.

CABBAGE, EARLY VARIETIES.

would think that directions for cultivation were out of place, but it is a fact that few people know how to grow cabbage successfully. There is not a day in the year but what cabbage seed is being sown in the South at some point. For spring heads and early summer the seed may be sown in December or January in cold frames or hot beds and transplanted from February to April, owing to latitude. Rows should be made three or four feet apart and plants foot and a half to two feet apart, owing to size of variety. The beds on which plants are started should never be richer than their permanent location. Cabbage should always be transplanted as the check in plant caused by transplanting causes an inclination to head. It is perfectly natural for cabbage to head if given proper cultivation, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred when they fail it is no fault of the seed. It is absolutely necessary to cultivate cabbage deep as well as often. Always plant American grown seed, as they are acclimated, stand the sun better, and a greater per cent. make heads. The cabbage has more enemies in insects than most other vegetables, and it is absolutely necessary to fight them off for success. The best remedy to destroy worms before plants have begun to head is to apply a very weak solution of paris green, but there is danger in this after plants begin to head. Another good remedy is hot water applied, not over 140 to 150 degree Fahrenheit. Slug shot is also a good remedy, dusted on lightly it is perfectly safe.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Herein lies the success of cabbage growing, and if one will feed his crop without stint he will be amply repaid in yield. The cabbage requires a liberal supply of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, which is found in all good barn-yard manure. The most reliable way, however, to get it is to make a compost of Kainit or Muriate Potash, Raw Bone Meal and Nitrate Soda, then you cannot be mistaken. The chemicals and the bone meal can be composted with good top soil, or, better still, scrapings from your barn-yard.

Early Jersey Wakefield (see cut).—This is one of the most popular of all sharp-head varieties, exceedingly early, very hardy, and one of the surest to head. As a market variety it cannot be excelled, always finding ready sale on account of its uniform size, does not grow too large or small, and can be relied on for excellent flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Early Large York.—An old standard variety, well known in the country, forming a very small, compact head in a remarkably short time, but entirely too small for marketing. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Spring.—Absolutely the earliest flat headed Cabbage on the market. This variety makes but few surplus leaves, very short stem and a large broad very flat head. It has been known to make heads weighing ten pounds seventy-five days after setting out. We have seen full grown specimens weighing twenty pounds. Market gardeners will find this sort very profitable. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Early Winningstadt (see cut).—An extremely early sharp-heading variety, producing a head of fair size and of the very best eating and keeping qualities, and will invariably bring more on the market than any other sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Early Winningstadt.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Burpee's All-Head Cabbage.—A sure heading variety in the South, standing the heat well, producing very few surplus leaves, most all going into its large, broad, flat head. It is being largely planted in the South for early shipment to Northern markets. We cannot record a single failure in this variety not heading well if planted in rich soil. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Charleston Wakefield.—A variety that has grown famous throughout the South for its numerous good qualities. It is a great improvement over the Jersey Wakefield in size, a sure header, and well adapted to the South where the variety originated. It is the only sort grown in some sections of the South, being a good keeper secures for it a good price in the markets. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Remember we deliver Cabbage Seed at Catalogue prices.



Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage.

Improved Drumhead. We do not sell any but the highest grade of seed selected from growers of the highest standing and reliability. The Drumhead Cabbage is a true Southerner, well adapted to the South, stands the long summer heat and produces extra large heads, weighing from ten to twenty pounds each. This improved early variety should not be confounded with the cheap varieties styled early Drumhead, but nothing more than a common low variety of mixed cabbage. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.

Improved Early Dwarf Flat Dutch (see cut).—This famous variety differs from the Improved Early Drumhead only in the formation of the head, being very flat. This variety is alike abused in the same manner as Early Drumhead. Great care should be exercised in selecting your seed, and get only the improved stock sold by us and improved on each year. They have been tested, and will surely grow and produce fine heads. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Improved Early Drumhead.

LATE VARIETIES OF CABBAGE

ing a longer period to mature heads, and for the reason that some of the varieties do not stand the hot sun well. They usually produce larger heads, and, as a rule, are much better keepers than the early sort. However, most of the late varieties may be planted in the South in the spring with good success.

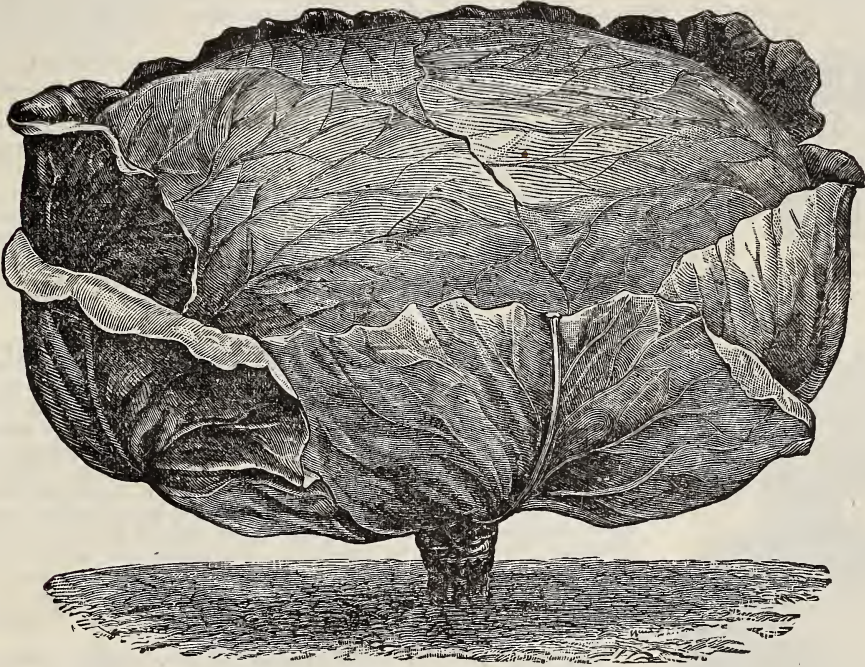


Large Late Flat Dutch.

Large Late Flat Dutch (see cut).—To parties desiring a very large, broad, flat headed variety, we could not recommend a better one than the Improved Large Late Flat Dutch. This is an old established variety in the South, been on the market for years, and has been counterfeited by different seedsmen more than any other sort. If a genuine strain of this be planted on rich soil, it will disappoint no one. It is a very hardy variety, well adapted to the South, is not bursted open by the heat, but must be planted in very rich soil to produce it to perfection. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Improved Large Late Drumhead.—An excellent late heading variety, one of the most thrifty sorts grown, and could be accurately called an all-seasons, as it produces well in either the spring or the fall. It is one of the best known cabbages with the farmer of any sort, producing heads

with less culture and care than any variety we know of. The structure of the cabbage is very compact, from which it attains its great weight, often weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. We can furnish a very fine strain of this variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Fotler's Short-Stem Brunswick Drumhead.

Fotler's Short Stem Brunswick Drumhead (see cut).—A large, late variety, producing very few surplus leaves and the thickest, heaviest head of any sort. Its growth is very stocky, stem very thick and short, and does not rot as easy as some other late sorts, and will carry farther in shipping than any variety grown around Birmingham. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Autumn King.—A quick heading, winter sort, heads broad, flat stem very short, and few surplus leaves, resembles a Savoy but much larger. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Florida Header.—An all-around good cabbage, which may be planted with as much success for spring heads as fall. The strain handled by us is true to name, well acclimated, and one of the earliest of all the mammoth varieties classed as late sorts. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Danish Ball Head.—A fine Danish Cabbage, head round and hard as a rock, best keeper known. We don't think it can be excelled as a winter cabbage. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

The Great Sure-Head Cabbage.—This variety attained its name from the fact that it never fails to make a head in the South. It will produce under favorable conditions, very large, heavy, compact heads, which may be especially recommended for shipping. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Vandergaw.—A fine hybrid sort for planting in either spring or fall, makes large solid, heads, no surplus leaves, rich, green color, and fine sort for shipping. The head is flat and very broad, and under favorable conditions should grow to fifteen pounds. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Hollander.—A fine imported Cabbage from Holland, very late, leaves, thick, and smooth, head very solid and round. A splendid keeper and very profitable for winter crop. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

American Drumhead Savoy (Winter Cabbage).—This is the leading Savoy Cabbage grown, the most hardy and attaining a good size. It takes a remarkably hard spell of cold weather to kill this cabbage. Its growth is very much like a collard, being greatly improved by frost, rendering it tender and delicious. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Green Curled Savoy.—This Savoy is identical with the Drummond Savoy, only it makes scarcely any head. Leaves curly, of delicate flavor after frosted on. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Southern Green Glazed Cabbage.—This is an extremely hardy variety, growing very much like a

Nothing needs more thorough fertilizing than Cabbage. We can supply what you want

collard, only the leaves are a rich, green, glossy color, and is rarely ever attacked by the cabbage worm. It is a very desirable sort for the South, but will not make a head of sufficient size to grow for market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

Henderson's Succession Cabbage.—A very large, flat-heading sort, of beautiful green color, and very early for so large a variety, and is grown with much success for summer heads. It is a very robust, hardy plant, with short stem, very certain to head, and will stand a great deal of heat and cold without changing its color. It is a standard sort, and will be no experiment to try it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



All Seasons.

All Seasons (see cut).—This variety, while classed as a late sort, may be planted almost any month in the South, being very hardy and producing heads of unusual size. The structure of this sort is very firm and compact, and never bursts open after heading, making it a fine sort for shipping. It is a great favorite with our cabbage growers around Birmingham, and merits the attention of every one who desires a large hardy cabbage. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Mammoth Red Rock (Pickling Cabbage).—A very large, thrifty cabbage, of beautiful deep red color, heads attaining fifteen to twenty pounds in weight. This sort is used principally for pickling purposes, although it is fine for boiling. It requires very rich soil for them to head, but will keep almost through the entire winter without ever showing disposition to rot. It is well adapted to the South. Considerable of it is grown around Birmingham, and is deserving of much more attention from every gardener. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

CARROT.

How to Grow.—Carrots like beets require a very deep, rich soil; but most any land can be made to produce carrots if plowed very deep and a liberal quantity of fertilizer used. Pea vines or a clover sod turned under renders soil very productive for the carrot. For a universal success we would recommend very early sowing in the spring—by the time the early peaches come to bloom—as it takes a long time for the carrot to get its full growth, and by planting early the drouths do not interfere to such a great extent. In this latitude however good crops of carrot are grown by planting on extra rich, deep, loose soil, as late as September, providing it be seasonable. The seed should be sown thickly in drills two feet apart. Keep the plants clear of weeds and work often and well. The crop may be gathered in the fall, the same as sweet potatoes, and stored in like manner. They are especially recommended for feeding milk cows, horses, sheep and goats.

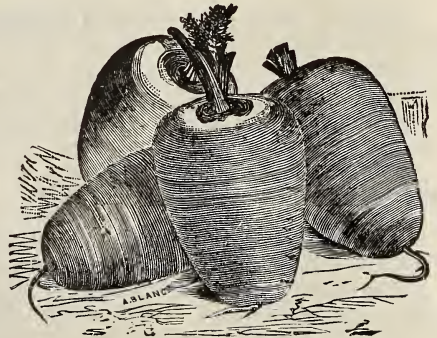
THE BEST FERTILIZER.—The carrot, like all other root crops, require a good deal of potash. A good fertilizer would be: Acid phosphate and Kainit composted with stable manure.

Half-Long Danvers Carrot (see cut).—This is one of the largest yielders of all the varieties, often yielding from twenty-five to thirty tons per acre. It is of medium length and easily dug. The top is very small, color of a rich shade of orange, shape very handsome and smooth and of the highest quality. This variety can be pulled when very young, having its bright orange color when very young. Besides

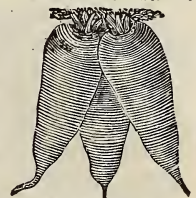
being a very desirable variety for table use, it is also especially fine for stock, producing, under favorable conditions, as high as thirty tons per acre. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Ox-Heart or Guerande (see cut)—A very early, beautiful shaped variety, of excellent eating qualities, and is the finest flavored variety in the whole list. It is very prolific, may be grown on thin land and close together. We can recommend it highly for your first crop. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Long Orange Carrot (see cut).—This is a celebrated variety and is very largely grown for stock. It is one of the hardiest varieties grown and will stand winter well. It is largely planted for a general crop, producing long, beautiful roots that sometimes attain the enormous length of two feet. It produces better roots in deep, rich soil. As much as six hundred bushels have been grown on a single acre. You should plant them, if only for stock. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Ox-Heart Carrot.



Long Orange.

Improved Half-Long Danvers Carrot.



Early Scarlet Horn.

Improved Half Long Carrot.—This is the most popular and larger grown than any variety for table use. It is good sized, flesh is bright scarlet, brittle and of very fine flavor. It will do well in shallow soil. It is very tender and delicious when young and is growing in demand as a table vegetable in the South. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Scarlet Horn Carrot (see cut).—This is the best early variety and one of the most popular. The color is a deep orange, flesh very fine grained and of a delicious flavor. It grows to a length of four to five inches and will yield abundantly in shallow soil. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Chantenay (see cut).—Tops medium size, necks small, roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth, color deep orange red, flesh very crisp and tender. While this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of salable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private gardener, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Chantenay.

CAULIFLOWER.

HOW TO GROW.—There are not many amateurs who succeed in growing cauliflower, mainly because they will not take the trouble that is necessary for a success. The most essential requirement is the proper soil and atmospheric conditions that do not obtain everywhere. The reason cauliflower is grown to such success on the Gulf is because it is peculiarly adapted to a damp salty atmosphere; however, this may be overcome in this latitude by applying salt to the soil, as we have plenty of humidity in our atmosphere. Directions for growing are practically the same as for the cabbage. Seed may be sown in hot beds or in cold frames in December, wintered over, and transplanted in rows three feet apart and plants twelve to eighteen inches apart. It should be remembered that cauliflower, will not head in hot weather, and plants should be transplanted so as to bring them in to head while the weather is not so hot. The plants resist the cold to a marked degree and it takes a pretty good frost to kill them.

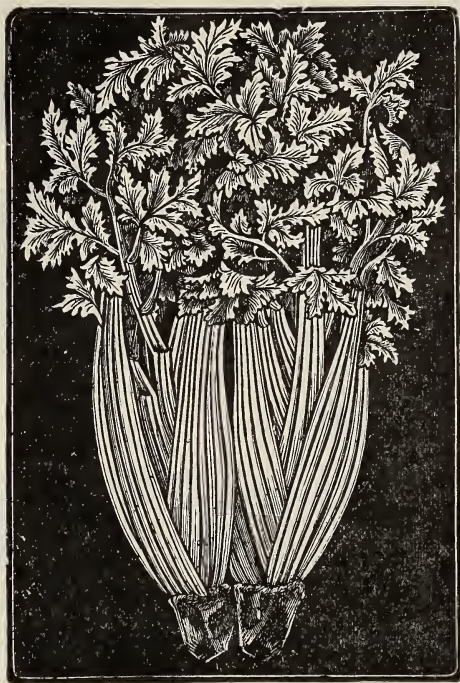


Early Snowball.

HOW TO FERTILIZE.—Cauliflower, like the cabbage, requires high feeding and unless it is applied you will surely make a failure. The ground must be broken very deep and fertilizer broadcasted and plowed in. Make a compost of 200 lbs., each Muriate Potash, common salt, bone meal, with a ton of well rotted stable manure or scrapings from your barn yard, allow it to ferment for two or three weeks when it will be ready to apply.

Early Snowball (see cut).—In our experience this is the only variety that is worthy of much note. It is one of the quickest sorts to produce heads and is always of good quality, rarely ever having the bitter taste known in other sorts. Every plant will produce reliable heads if properly cultivated and fertilized. Pkt., 10 and 25c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50; lb., \$28.00.

Buy your Seed Potatoes from us—you won't make a failure.



White Plume Celery.



Golden Self-Blanching,

CELERY. **HOW TO GROW.**—If the following directions are followed there is no doubt about growing good celery. Prepare a good seed bed in early spring by forking up the soil to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches and have it moderately rich and well pulverized. It is a good idea to apply a small quantity of Kainit to the seed bed, which will always prevent blight or any fungus growth among the plants. Sow the seed thickly and keep well watered, allowing no weeds to make their appearance. When the plants are two or three inches high, transplant to other beds prepared in like manner and cultivate well. In the latter part of August or September these cultivated plants should be reset in rows three feet apart and four to six inches in drills. The soil for their final resting place should be made richer than the seed beds in which plants were grown. Plants grown in this manner will come very rapidly if they are worked well, and when they have about attained their full growth the bleaching process should be given. We would recommend instead of pulling the earth up to the plants, to place boards along side of plants and pull the earth up against the boards to hold them in place, as a fewer percentage of plants will rot if treated in this manner than if earth be need to bleach. The best way to avoid pithy stems is the selection of standard sorts. It must be remembered that celery does better on rich mucky land, and, where possible, select a place where there is an under strata of water near the surface. It is a good plan to shade celery by planting alternate rows of corn. The object in bleaching celery is to get rid of the acrid taste in the green stems. Celery may be stored for winter use and bleached at the same time by digging out trenches about six inches deep and setting the stalks upright two or three inches apart and pulling up the earth to the top of the plants and covering top of plants with straw, and a light dressing of manure on the straw.



Golden Dwarf.

CAUTION.—Celery requires a good deal of water; give it your soap suds.

HOW TO FERTILIZE.—Any well-rotted barnyard manure will do for celery, but it is best to always compost with Kainit, about four to six hundred pounds to the ton, as the Kainit will prevent blight and rot that often attacks celery.

Giant White Plume (see cut).—An excellent variety, producing very large, broad stalks, very succulent and of elegant flavor. This sort when well blanched, presents a beautiful appearance, as the top is naturally white and showy, which makes it a valuable variety for decorating the table, and if you are growing it for market, will always bring the top price. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Golden Self-Blanching (see cut).—This celebrated variety has become well-known by every celery grower in the country. It comes nearer blanching itself without any assistance than any variety known. It produces a straight, vigorous stalk and heart of rich, golden color, very succulent, nutty, excellent flavor, and the tenderest in construction of any variety we know. The variety blanches easily the entire stalk, and may be eaten clean up to the leaves. While it is not as good a keeper as the Giant Pascal or other sorts, it is undoubtedly the most delicious and valuable sort for the home gardener. We have handled the variety for several years and can recommend it faithfully to every one who wishes to try it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Golden Dwarf (see cut).—A valuable dwarf sort, very little trouble to blanch, top of bright silvery color, and heart of a beautiful golden yellow, very rich and nutty flavor, and well adapted to the South. It is a standard sort everywhere. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Mammoth White Solid.—A very large variety, possessing all the qualities of a first-class celery. This sort is very hardy, standing more heat and cold than any other, and is considered the standard for southern truckers. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Giant Pascal.—A very tall, heavy variety, producing very large, thick and solid stalks of a very rich and nutty flavor. It is one of the best keepers in our whole list, and is scarcely any trouble to grow, being a self-bleaching sort, requiring very little attention to fit it for market. This sort is highly spoken of by everyone who has given it a trial; it originated in France, a country noted for its celery. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

COLLARDS

How to Grow.—Collards may be grown the same as cabbage, only it is not necessary to start the plants so soon as they are not really good until frosted on in the fall of the year. The seed may be sown in early spring or as late as July in a seed bed, care being taken not to have the plants too thick to avoid being spindling. The plants do not require much attention until time to transplant to permanent ground. The rows should be three to four feet apart and the soil should be very rich. Plant in drills two foot apart.

The Collard should be plowed deep and often, the same as cabbage, and in order for them to stand a severe winter working should continue at intervals through the entire winter. The reason collards do not survive the winter is because you stop working them.

How to Fertilize.—The Collard should be fertilized the same as cabbage. See under heading cabbage.

Southern or Georgia.—The standard sort with every one. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c. **Blue Stem**.—A tall, blue legged sort, and the hardiest variety on the list. After being frosted on makes an elegant dish of greens. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Georgia Cabbage Collards.—This variety of collard is known by a great many southern farmers as a winter cabbage. It makes a very short stem and about the time the first frost comes on begins to head and forms quite a good size head which remains in a firm condition for a long time, and in eating qualities is not excelled by the Winter Savoy. It is way ahead of any other collard. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Georgia White Head.—It is by far the best native variety on the list, forming a white, bunchy head which cooks very tender, and is of a very rich and delicate flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CORN

How to Grow.—This well-known edible should be planted on well prepared ground which has been well manured. In the South it can be planted in the latter part of March or first of April, in hills from two to four feet apart, four or five grains to the hill, or it may be planted in drills. When it has attained the height of four to six inches, thin out to one or two stalks to a hill; but if your ground is very rich, you might grow it somewhat thicker. Cultivate it often and well, plowing it very deep, and keep the weeds out. Plant every two weeks to have a succession of crops of roasting ears. There has been great improvement made in early corn for table use. We can offer you some of the finest sweet varieties, thoroughly perfected and of delicious flavor. If you have room for an early roasting ear crop, you should plant one by all means. ~~Do~~ Don't plant the sweet varieties until the ground is warm and weather favorable, as the germ is very sensitive to cold, which will dwarf both its foliage and grain.

How to Fertilize.—Corn unlike some vegetation requires a liberal feeding of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, which is best obtained in good stable manure that has not been exposed too long to rains and outdoor weather. A compost made with scrapings from your barnyard, with the addition of cotton seed meal, bone meal and a small quantity of Kainit, makes one of the most valuable fertilizers for Corn.

SUGAR VARIETIES

Mammoth Sugar Corn.—This variety is both larger and earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. The stalks will produce perfect ears of immense size, having from twelve to sixteen rows of large plump grains, and very long, the cob being very small. It is largely grown around Birmingham and perfects itself well. We have some customers who will plant nothing else. You should not plant it until the ground is thoroughly warm, as its germination is very sensitive to cold, which will dwarf its growth in both foliage and grain. This variety has been well tried around Birmingham. Why not by you? Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Early Cory.—The earliest sweet variety known, producing small ears, but well filled out to the extreme end, and well covered with its husk. The germ of this variety is much harder than any other sort, and can be planted much earlier. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

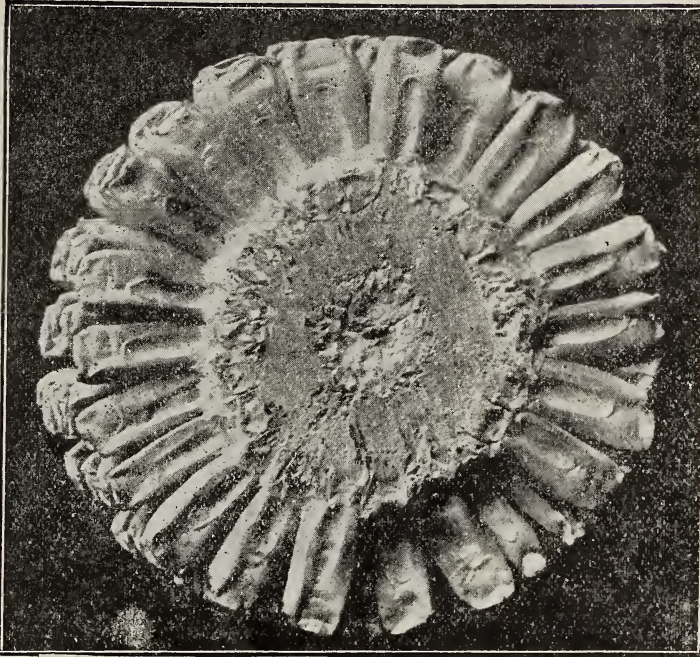
Stowell's Evergreen.—This is one of the most largely planted of any of the sugar varieties. It is a general favorite with cannery and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears of large size, grains very deep and sugary, and remain in edible condition for a long time. If you secure the genuine seed, you will be sure to raise a fine crop of sugar corn. The seed offered by us is selected and of the highest standard. Don't plant until weather is warm. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Country Gentleman.—A new variety of sweet corn lately introduced, of superior eating qualities, producing ears of fair size and long, slim grains, which are thickly netted on small cob, without being in rows. The germ is very sensitive and small, and requires high cultivation to perfect it. Its great merit is its delicious flavor, surpassing any sort we know of. Supplied only shelled. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Fine Seed Corns is one of our Specialties. Look over our list carefully.

GARDEN AND FIELD CORN.

(NOT SUGAR.)



Higdon's Mammoth.

✓ Higdon's Mammoth Gourd Seed (see cut).—

The cut here represented is an actual photograph of the finest corn we have ever seen. The grains average $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, twenty-two rows to the ear, diameter of cob $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, diameter of average ear 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, length 9 to 11 inches. We have never seen such uniform wonderful size in any corn. Sixty to seventy-five ears will shell out a bushel of corn. This corn was propagated by Col. E. L. Higdon of Birmingham, who has been selecting and improving this variety for several years and offers it now for the first time, in limited quantities to Alabama farmers. We hope everyone interested in field corn will send for a small quantity, at least to get in the seed of the most wonderful corn we have ever seen. Col. Higdon has made as high as 90 bushels to the

acre on upland of this variety. Price of seed: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; peck, \$2.00. No orders over peck will be filled. If ordered by mail add 15c per quart for postage.

✓ **Whites Surprise or Extra Early Pearl.**—An excellent variety in the South for roasting ears, almost as early as Adams and makes a fine large ear, filling well out to end of the ear. Parties who object to the smallness of Adams early will do well to plant this sort. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

✓ **Adams Extra Early.**—A very small quick growing sort, the very earliest variety known but unless soil is rich and seasons favorable will not amount to anything. Pt., 10c, qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

✓ **Adams Early.**—This corn is a larger variety of Adams than the extra early and much better suited to the South. On good land it grows to fairly good size and on account of its earliness, is very profitable for an extra early crop of green corn for market. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu. \$2.50.

✓ **Snow Flake.**—A very early large field corn much used for green corn or roasting ears for early market. Not much else is planted in the Birmingham district by gardeners. Pt 10c; qt 15c; pk 50c; bu \$1.50.

✓ **White Dent.**—A splendid white field corn, good yielder and much earlier than native southern corn. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

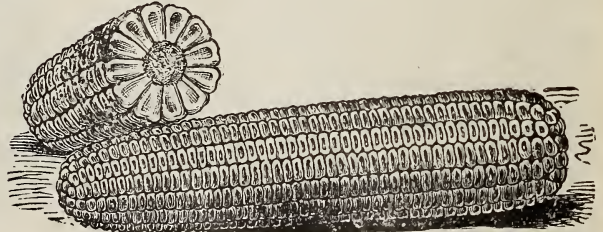
✓ **Blounts White Prolific.**—A fine eight rowed white prolific corn often 3 or 4 ears to stalk, ears only medium size but the variety being so prolific makes it profitable to grow. Pt 10c; qt 15c; pk 50c; bu \$1.75.

✓ **Fitches Antique Red Cob.**—A large grain sort, ears of mammoth size, cob large red and quality the best. A fine corn for general crop. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

✓ **Hickory King.**—An extra large broad flat grain sort, cob exceedingly small, and produces meal of the finest quality. The only possible objection to the variety is that unless ground is very rich, ears will be small. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

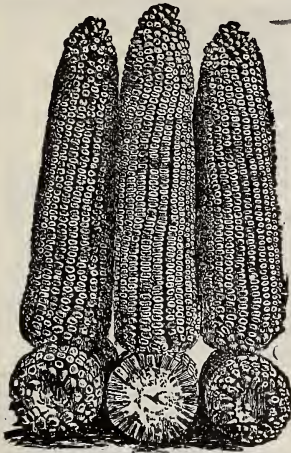
✓ **St. Charles.**—An extraordinary fine field corn, grain of medium size and good length, cob red, of average size and ears of extra length and well filled out. No one can make a mistake in planting his main crop in this. Pt 10; qt 15; pk 40c; bu \$1.25.

✓ **Owens Red Cob** (see cut).—An extra large sort, grain long broad and evenly lined on large red cob. The ears are long and average in size larger than any variety on our list except Higdon's Mammoth Gourd Seed. The variety is not early but distinct and no better sort can be planted for general crop. Farmers in the South would do well to improve their corn by ordering enough of this variety to plant their entire corn crop. Pt. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.



Owens Red Cob.

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Golden Dent Corn.

Early Golden Dent (see cut).—The true early Golden Dent Corn has a small or medium size grain of bright golden color with a distinct dent at the crown of the grain. The Cob is red and of good size. The ear is large and of fine appearance. The variety is very early, prolific and reliable always for a good crop. We have known this corn to mature in the latitude of Birmingham planted as late as July 10th and make fifty and sixty bushels to the acre. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

Large Grain Golden Dent.—This variety is a true Dent corn and not unlike the early Golden Dent in qualities but the grain is much larger and at least two to three weeks later in maturing. Parties ordering Golden Dent should be careful to specify what they want. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

Golden Beauty.—A large yellow broad flat round grain sort, very showy and a fine corn for a field crop. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

Leaming.—A distinct yellow variety, producing, large ears, grain long and good size, and while not so early as Golden Dent, stands drought well and is valuable for main cropper. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

CRESS

CULTURE.—Cress, or pepper grass as it is sometimes called, makes one of the most delicious spring salads imaginable. Sow the same as turnips, in drills or

broadcast. The flavor is very delicate, fine for seasoning, and is used largely for ornamenting tables and dressing dishes, etc. The plant should not be confused with the Water Cress, being an entirely different plant, and having different habits.

Extra Curled Cress.—The best variety to plant for salad, a vigorous grower, and may be cut several times in a season. The leaves are very curly, tender, crisp, and of the most excellent flavor; makes a fine dish of salad when young. Pkt. 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

WATER CRESS

CULTURE.—This is an aquatic plant, and can only be grown successfully in a marshy place, where there is plenty of water.

It is a perennial in growth, and when once established will last forever, and bear an abundant crop of excellent salad each season. It is largely used by restaurants and hotels for dressing tables, etc. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

CUCUMBERS

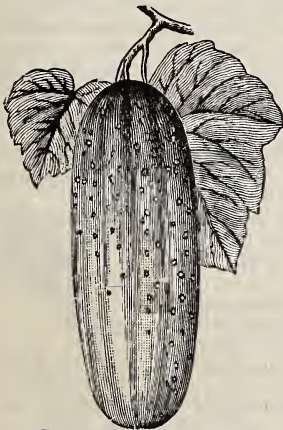
HOW TO GROW.—This well-known vegetable has been in cultivation over three thousand years, and is supposed to have been first cultivated in India. The cucumber may be planted at various times from December in hot-beds or pits to first of September. The market gardener who is desirous of obtaining very early fruit usually transplants from pots. They usually plant the seed in some container, with no bottom, so they may be transplanted in open ground when weather becomes warm enough, without disturbing the root, by slipping the ball of earth through the container into the ground. An old tomato can that has been unsoldered is a good thing to start the plant in. It is almost impossible to transplant the plants in any other manner, as they are very tender, and if the root is disturbed much the plant will die. The Cucumber succeeds best on a loose, deep soil, which has been made very rich with well rotted manure.

After the vines begin to run they had best not be disturbed, as handling the vines causes them to fruit poorly. It is not every blossom that produces fruit, only the female blossoms yield fruit, and they are made to yield by contact with the pollen from the male flowers. Care should be taken to disturb the vines as little as possible when gathering the fruit. Another peculiar fact about cucumbers is that old seed mature quicker than fresh seed, are shorter jointed and consequently more prolific. The proper distance for cucumbers in hills is about four feet each way and not over two vines to the hill.

CAUTION.—Keep the vines well picked of its fruit whether wanted for use or not. If allowed to remain they will check the growth of the vines and cause them to stop bearing.

HOW TO FERTILIZE.—The best fertilizer for cucumbers is nitrate of soda, with an addition of a little kainit to the compost, but care must be taken not to put too much under a hill. It is best to broadcast, as the vines are easily fired, especially in warm weather. Leaf mould may be used under the vines without fear of firing, or old sawdust, as both retain moisture well—which is very necessary to the cucumber.

Perfection Early White Spine (see cut).—This is one of the most popular varieties grown. Being earlier than any of the larger sorts, makes it



Perfection White Spine.

Don't forget that we are Headquarters for Fertilizers. Write us for Prices.



Japanese Climbing.

a great favorite to grow for shipping. It also possesses the excellent quality of remaining in eatable condition longer than any other, does not turn yellow soon like some others, and is used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and exceedingly prolific, and bears fruit of the largest size, which is very solid, of delicious flavor, and unexcelled as a shipping variety. The fruit is very handsome, straight, and of a beautiful greenish white color, and cannot be recommended too highly. This variety should not be confounded with the ordinary White Spine, as it is much superior, both in size and edible qualities. Secure the genuine seed from us, and you will be highly pleased. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Jersey Pickle.—This is very much like the Chicago Pickle, differing only in being much later and bearing until killed by late frosts. It is very largely cultivated in New Jersey by those who prepare pickles for general market. It is very productive and remains green longer after picking than any other variety. It has been sold by us in Birmingham for several years, and always gives entire satisfaction. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Japanese Climbing (see cut).—Fruit of medium size, well formed, dark green color; flesh very thick and of excellent quality; may be grown as an ordinary cucumber, or will climb pole or trellis readily as beans. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

London Long Green.—This is one of the standard varieties of cucumbers, producing long, green fruit of good size. It is one of the latest varieties grown, and is very largely cultivated for pickling. Several of our most prominent gardeners will not plant anything else. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Long Green Cucumber.—We annually sell more pounds of seed of this celebrated variety than all the rest put together. This is the best indication of its many merits. It is one of the longest varieties sold by us. It ordinarily attains the length of twelve inches, but rare specimens have been grown measuring two feet in length. It is unequalled as a late variety, very hardy, and if vines are kept well picked will continue to bear until very late in fall. The fruit is very tender and crisp, and cannot be surpassed by any variety for productiveness and profit. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Frame.—One of the most vigorous growers on the list, vines run profusely, and may be trained on frame work. It is a very early, short, green sort, a hardy germinator and very desirable for pickling. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Chicago Pickle.—(see cut).—This is a celebrated, small, green, pickling variety, which is largely grown throughout the United States for both market and pickling. It is very hardy, prolific, and of a beautiful dark green color. It is earlier than the Long Green or Jersey Pickle, and more productive. It is pronounced by growers to be a perfect pickling variety in every respect. It has been tried in Alabama and found to be par excellence. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Gherkin.—A variety of cucumber, small uniform size, grown exclusively for pickles. The fruit is small, oval shape, covered with spines, having the appearance of a burr. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Cluster.—This is one of the standard early varieties, very prolific, the only sort bearing its fruit in clusters. The fruit is short, of dark green color, excellent flavor and very few seed, which are very plump, and more certain of germination than the large kinds. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Thorburn's Everbearing.—A small, dark, green sort, and the most productive variety ever introduced. The vines will blossom and keep on bearing until killed by frost. The flesh is very

compact, containing very few seeds, making it a valuable sort for pickling. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Early White Spine (see cut).—This is the standard early large sort, very hardy, the smoothest and finest variety for slicing. The fruit is very tender and delicious, a very rapid grower, and will get large enough for market sooner than any other sort. Our strain of this variety will be found very large, smooth, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

NOTE.—If you are a farmer and interested in grass and forage culture, you should read carefully that part of this catalogue which treats on that subject. It is the most authentic information ever published for the South.

You ought to have our Catalogue of Agricultural Implements.

If you
Buy Seed
In Quantity
Write us for
Special Prices



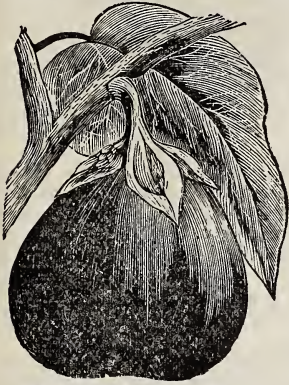
Chicago Pickle.



Improved Early White Spine.

EGG PLANT.

How to Grow.—For early use sow in well prepared hot-bed early in spring, and keep the beds well moist by watering, and keep well protected from the cold, as the plants are very sensitive to cold, which will dwarf them in their growth and fruit. Let the plants remain in the hot-bed until all danger of frost is over, and then transplant in rows two feet apart and about twenty inches in drills. Egg plants to be salable must be of a beautiful dark purple, and handsome form.



Large Thornless Egg Plant.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—The best fertilizer for Egg Plant is a well rotted compost of good stable manure mixed with two or three hundred pounds of kainit to the ton. The object of the kainit is not only to supply potash, but is a first rate thing to prevent blight and kill insects that are such enemies to the plants.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We test all of our Egg Plant seed before we offer it to our customers, and while we do not guarantee the germination of any seed, we know positively that they have germinated freely under our own test.

Improved New York Purple (see cut).—It is the leading market variety, of large size, deep skin and of a beautiful dark purple. This variety is much harder and surer to bear than the other. Our seed of this famous variety is extra selected, and will be found of the highest standard. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Improved Large Thornless (see cut).—This is one of the finest varieties ever produced. It not only grows to a huge size, but is earlier fully shaped, and of a rich, glossy dark purple. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Improved New York Purple.

ENDIVE.

How to Grow.—Sow in the spring as soon as all danger of frost is over, and repeat the sowings until the first of October. Sow in drills, and thin to six or eight inches apart. When the leaves are about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, or cover them up with a pot of some kind. For a winter crop plant in frames the same as Lettuce, and cultivate alike.

White Curled Endive (see cut).—One of the most beautiful varieties grown. The mid rib is yellow and the leaves almost pure white; fine for garnishing or eating. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Green Curled Endive.—The hardest variety of them all, standing outdoors most all winter. The leaves are a beautiful dark green, very crisp and tender; will blanch pure white in center. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.



White Curled Endive.

KOHL-RABI.

How to Grow.—For an early or late crop it should be cultivated the same as cabbage. It is an exceedingly delicious vegetable, and will always find ready sale. The vegetable is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above the ground by the expansion of the stem. The bulb should be used while young and tender, as age detracts from its good qualities.

Early White Vienna.—This is the best variety for table use. It is very early, a rapid grower, and produces a good-sized bulb of light green color, which is exceedingly tender and delicious. It is the only variety that deserves special mention, and is the only one catalogued by us. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

KALE.

How to Grow.—A variety of plant belonging to the cabbage family producing one of the most delicious salads grown. The seed may be sown at any time of the year you can sow turnips, but should always be drilled to grow successfully. It is a very hardy plant, and fall sowings, if made early enough to obtain good growth before cold weather begins, will stand all winter in the South, and be much improved in flavor after being frosted on. It is also a valuable spring greens, stands the hot sun well and will not go to seed as early as mustard or spinach. All the varieties we offer have been handled by us for years, and will be found well suited to the South.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Kale, belonging to the same family as the cabbage, may be fertilized in the same manner.

If you are a merchant write for our monthly wholesale quotations.



Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale.

Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale (see cut).—A very dwarf early sort, a vigorous grower, producing beautiful curly leaves, and spreading largely. This variety will stand outdoors all winter, and affords one of the finest salads for winter use of anything you can grow. You can try all the sorts you ever saw catalogued, none will beat this one. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Green Curled Scotch.—A standard variety for both spring and fall sowings, a very hardy sort, growing very large, but is not so curly as variety as the dwarf sorts. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Dwarf German Kale.—This variety is the smallest, and also one of the hardiest of the Kale family. It is a great spreader, exceedingly dwarf in habit, rarely attaining a greater height than six inches. It is very much like the Dwarf Curled Scotch, differing only in size. It is very tender and delicious, and a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LEEK.

HOW TO GROW.—The seed should be sown early in hot-bed, if you have one; if not, sow in a seed-bed in some sheltered place, if possible. When the plants are about six inches long, transplant them in drills, six inches deep, with very rich soil at the bottom. Fill in the trenches as the plants begin to grow, and keep pulling up the dirt as the plants advance. By this method you will soon have large, fine, well-blanching leek for table or market use. The plant is hardy, and can be kept all winter if stored in a pit with damp sand around the roots. Besides being a delicate vegetable for seasoning, it is equally good sliced and cooked the same as peas.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—The leek requires very deep, strong soil fertilized broadcast with coarse stable manure.

Godden's Mammoth Leek.—One of the largest and finest leeks grown; very early, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Improved Large London Flag.—This is the standard variety for the South. It is a very large variety, vigorous and well adapted for market gardeners. It has very broad leaves growing on both sides, blanches well and is unequalled in general merits. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE.

HOW TO GROW.—If you are prepared with hot-beds, Lettuce may be grown at any time or month in the year by selecting forcing varieties that will form heads under glass. It may be grown out of doors in the South from early spring until frost. The best way to grow lettuce is to sow the seed in a bed of rich earth, and when plants grow off, transplant in rows about two feet apart and about six inches in drill, and cultivate like cabbage. The soil should be rich, and its growth pushed, in order to produce crisp, tender heads. It should not be sown on a bed



Early Dutch Butter.

thickly, and allowed to remain and grow upspindling and become tough. go to seed early and die out entirely

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Lettuce in order to be good must be grown quickly and there is no danger of fertilizing too heavy. The best fertilizer is a mixture of Nitrate Soda, Bone Meal, scrapings from your lot.

NOTE.—Every particle of lettuce seed sent out by us has been thoroughly tested as to germination, and will certainly grow if given proper attention. This seed, however, often mildews from too much damp in the soil, which causes many failures, when it is no fault of the seed.

Early Dutch Butter (see cut).—One of the best all-round Lettuce we know of, and is grown successfully in either hot beds, cold frames or open ground. It is a sure header under glass, and unexcelled in eating qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c. oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Godden's Early Cabbage or Butter Lettuce.
(See description next page)

Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.—A large, solid, heading variety, suitable for outdoor culture, standing the hot sun well, without going to seed early. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Hanson.—A large, early sort, producing good sized heads, very crisp, tender, and almost white. It does very well under glass, if given distance, but succeeds better out doors on account of its size and rank growth. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Ice Head.—Beautiful showy sort, producing good sized heads, very crisp, tender, and almost white. A fine sort for either outdoor or hotbed culture. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Godden's Early Cabbage or Butter Lettuce (see cut).—An absolutely perfect lettuce for outdoor crop, producing the largest and solidest head of any sort known. It is an extremely hardy variety, a very rank and rapid grower, and will produce heads, under proper cultivation, as large as good-sized cabbage. This sort should be given at least eight inches in drills, and cultivated often and deep to force its growth. The head will bleach white and be very crisp and tender, and quality much sought after by truckers. We do not recommend this variety for hotbeds, or cold frames, as its growth is entirely too rank, but for outdoor culture it cannot be excelled. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

White Seeded Forcing.—A very quick growing sort, fine for hotbeds, a good header, leaves white, tender, very crisp, and of excellent eating qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Cabbage Lettuce.—The standard large heading sort for outdoor culture, well adapted to the South, standing the hot sun well, and remaining in eatable condition longer than any other sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Royal Cabbage Lettuce.—Another large, hardy sort for outdoor culture, makes large head of good qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Godden's Black Seeded Forcing.

Godden's Black Seeded Forcing.—(see cut). One of the finest sorts for hotbed culture we know of. This variety is extremely hardy, a quick grower, producing almost round, solid heads, inside leaves white, crisp, very tender and of the most delicate flavor. It is always the first hotbed lettuce on the Birmingham market. It succeeds well under glass, growing stocky and never fails to head. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Denver Market.—A comparatively new sort, but has shown great merit for both forcing and outdoor culture. This variety produces good size heads, and of beautiful appearance, leaves being somewhat blistered like the Savoy Spinach or Cabbage. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Iceberg Lettuce. (see cut).—The most beautiful lettuce grown, forming good sized heads, which are exceedingly tender and of delicious flavor. The leaves bear the appearance of being covered with numerous icicles, making it very showy and salable. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Hubbard Market.—A large headed sort making few surplus leaves, head very white and crisp. Used largely for cold frames, and outdoor culture. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Trocadero.—A new French variety largely used in the South for northern markets. Leaves are of very light green color, forming quickly a very compact head very profitable for forcing. Pkt. 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Tennis Ball.—A fine lettuce for hotbeds, producing small, compact heads of excellent qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Big Boston (see cut).—It is a sure header, and makes very few outer leaves, and may be grown for market against any of the very early sorts, and will produce much larger heads. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Big Boston.

Large Yellow Market.—This is a new, large, heading, cabbage variety, of beautiful golden yellow color, and of the very best eating qualities. It is very hardy, standing the hot sun well, and is a good sort for outdoor culture. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Iceberg Lettuce.

Early Prize Head.—One of the best sorts for the South, standing the hot sun well, and remains in eatable condition a long time, and does not shoot up to seed. The leaves are tinged with bronze, making it a very showy and salable variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Salamander Lettuce (see cut).—The best variety for summer use we know of. Makes a good sized head and will stand more heat and remain longer without going to seed than any other sort. This variety is also used for forcing, being very hardy and requiring extreme weather to kill it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Salamander.

Do you plant a Large crop of Melons? If so, write for Special Prices.

MUSKMELON, OR CANTALOUPE.

How TO GROW.—The cantaloupe does better on sod ground, that is, soil where there has been a crop

of clover or rye plowed under the latter part of winter or early spring. The reason for this is the soil is always loose where a sod has been plowed under, and the roots can better distribute themselves. For a success in this latitude the seed should be planted about the same time you plant corn or when the apple is in bloom. The hills should be about four and a half feet apart each way. Two shovelful of old, well rotted manure may be used to each hill. From four to a half dozen seeds should be planted in each hill, and when well started thin to a single plant—don't even leave two. All melons thrive better on loose, deep soil, containing considerable sand. The most important thing in growing cantaloupes is the work you give them. They should be plowed deep, especially the last plowing.

It is often the case that a field of Cantaloupes will appear badly mixed, but this is not an indication every time that the seed are at fault. You will notice in a good cropping year that no sports make their appearance. The causes for this are numerous—climatic changes, too much rain, too dry, or some blight or fungus growth.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Most any fertilizer is good for the cantaloupe, providing it possesses none of the heating or firing qualities. Fresh manure is positively injurious. Leaf mould is one of the best things, but usually needs to be composted with a little potash or kainit, especially if it is to be applied to sandy soil. Kainit is also useful on account of it being an insecticide, and will help largely to drive off the worms.

NOTE HOW TO AVOID WORMS.—Some of our experienced growers of melons use the following method to avoid the worm: Take the common tarred paper used for roofing purposes, cut up into small pieces, and place under the melon, tarred side down, when it is about half grown. This method is claimed to be absolute proof against the worm. Other parties wrap the melon, when it is about half grown, with common newspaper, with good results. The best plan, though, is to select varieties that the worms do not bother.

Acme or Baltimore Market.—A large, half long variety, pointed at the ends, thickly netted, deeply ribbed and of uniform size. The flesh is a rich green, very sweet and sugary, and of delicious odor. It is a good shipping sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Pine Apple.—A fine flavored variety, having the taste and odor of the pine apple. The flesh is very thick, of yellowish green color, and is very sweet and juicy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Montreal Market.—The largest cantaloupe on the list, often growing to twelve pounds in weight. The melon is almost round, and flesh is very thick and of excellent quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

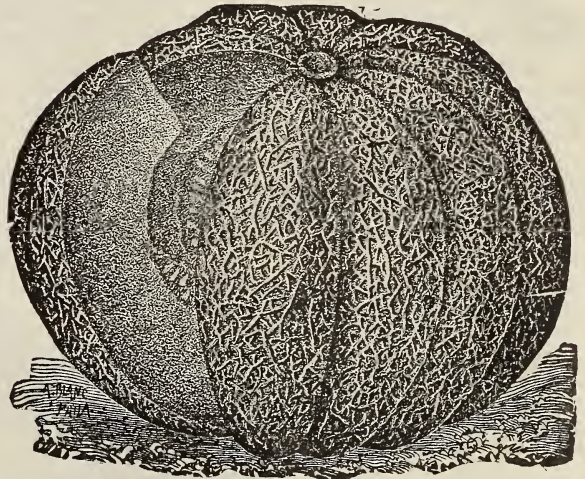
Rocky Ford.—A fine oval-shaped sort, finely netted, slightly ribbed, small but uniform in size, flesh green and cream color, and of the most excellent flavor. The most popular sort with hotels everywhere. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Netted Gem.—A small oval shaped melon, very early and possessing all the merits of the Rocky Ford. In fact there is no material difference in the two. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Netted Beauty.—A small early green fleshed sort, very sweet, firm, small cavity and remains in eatable condition longer than any other. It is a fine shipper and a prime favorite in the East. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c; lb., 50c.

Osage or Miller's Cream.—A beautiful globe-shaped variety, of medium size, dark green color, thickly netted and regularly ribbed. The flesh is of rich, cream color, and delicious, sweet, aromatic taste. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

New Early Hackensack (see cut.)—One of the prettiest shaped melons on the market, averaging from five to ten pounds in weight, thickly netted, beautifully ribbed, outer rind tough,



New Early Hackensack.

green, and one of the best shipping sorts on the list. The flesh is of light pink color, very firm and exceedingly sweet and juicy. It is one of the earliest sorts, and we could not recommend a better one for market or shipping. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

The Banquet.—An almost absolutely worm proof variety. We cannot account for this peculiarity, but it is nevertheless a fact that worms seldom ever attack this variety. It is almost perfectly round in shape, is not ribbed like most varieties, but is completely covered with a dense beautiful netting, making it an exceptionally handsome variety. The flesh is uniformly deep, of a light green color, and of rich, sweet flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

The Klondyke (see cut.)—This is one of the most popular melons on our market. We have given the variety this name because it is so popular, and the local truckers have come to know it as a variety peculiar to our city. It is a medium size sort, thickly netted, only slightly ribbed, and flesh of a beautiful Nile green, very fragrant, granular, melting and sweet to the very rind. The variety is a distinct type and remarkable for its uniformity in size and shape, and is never bothered with worms to any great extent. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



The Klondyke.

sweet to the very rind. The variety is a distinct type and remarkable for its uniformity in size and shape, and is never bothered with worms to any great extent. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Washington Market Melon (see cut).—It is very flat, deep-ribbed and thickly netted sort; the skin is green, rough, and flesh of rich creamy yellow color, nutty, granulated, juicy and sweet as sugar. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Netted Nutmeg Melon.—A standard, early, small sort, very prolific, skin dark green, ribbed, thickly netted, flesh of light green color, very sweet and delicious. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Paul Rose.—An oblong, ribbed sort of medium size, flesh salmon pink and very sweet, meat is very thick and seed cavity unusually small. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

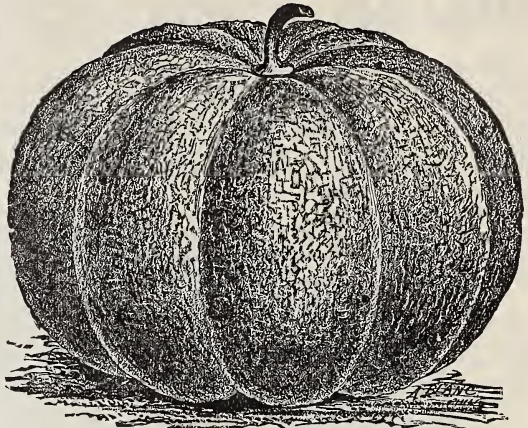
Hackensack or Turk's Cap.—This is a standard, large variety, oval shaped, flattened at the ends. Thickly netted and regularly ribbed. The flesh is light green, very sugary, and of excellent flavor. The greatest merit of this melon is its keeping and shipping quality, the rind being hard and tough and does not rot easily. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Netted Green Citron.—A dark green sort, exceedingly prolific, very early, flesh of pale green color and very sweet. The fruit is round and flattened at the end, and will prove satisfactory to any one who tries it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

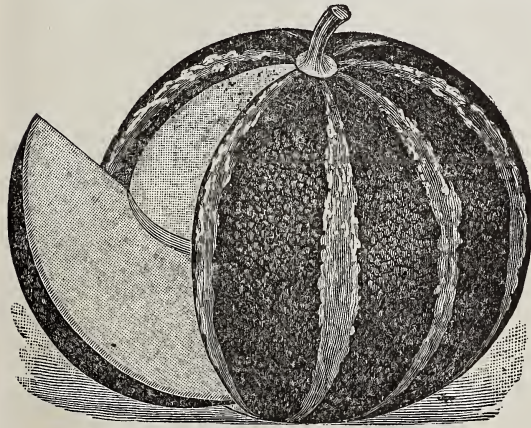
Jenny Lind.—An extra early, small green variety, very prolific, hardy, and of the finest flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Emerald Gem Melon (see cut).—One of the most popular melons in the Birmingham market, because the worms do not bother it as much as the netted ribbed sorts. The fruit is of good size, very smooth, and of deep, emerald green color. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin rind, and is very sweet and rich of flavor. The vine is very hardy and prolific, and grows to perfection in the South. The melon follows the extra early sorts in ripening, and lasts longer than most any other variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Bay View.—A very large, half long variety, resembling the old-fashion musk-



Washington Market.



Emerald Gem.

melon, but much sweeter and of better flavor. It is a netted sort, ribbed, tough rind, and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

Improved Large Green Nutmeg (see cut).—The great main crop variety. Vines vigorous, hardy, and the greatest bearers of any of the main crop sorts. Fruit large, covered with coarse nettings, ribs large and deep, flesh thick and of the finest flavor. The fruits are free from disease and end-rot, so common in other sorts. Fruit large and showy, and always command best prices on the market. The vines bear longer and heavier crops than any of the main crop varieties. As many as eight melons, averaging twelve pounds, have been picked from one single vine. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

McCutters Pride.—A very large round melon, slightly ribbed, dark green color, flesh very thick yellow, sweet and fine flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Perfection Yellow Flesh.—This, the best of all the yellow-fleshed melons, still holds its place as the best, in spite of all the blow and claims that are made for newer sorts. Perfection is the best yellow-flesh melon in cultivation. It is nearly round and of good size. The color of the skin is dark green, with fine silver netting; the color of the flesh is rich orange. The melon is nearly all flesh, the interior opening being very small, scarcely room to accommodate the seed. The flavor is unexcelled by any variety grown. One of the great features of this melon is that the fruits are almost uniform in size and shape, no bad or ill-formed specimens, and is free from end-rot. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tip Top.—A thick yellow flesh sort, of good size of first class quality. When weather is not too wet this variety makes a fine market melon. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

MELONS.

How to Grow.—Watermelons, as most everyone knows in this country, thrive best in a deep, sandy loam that has a subsoil of black, rich earth. Still average upland can be made to produce good melons if the ground be sown down in the fall with clover or rye and plowed under in the early spring, the sod not only fertilizing the soil, but aerates it and keeps it loose so the roots can reach the moisture. The hills should be made about ten feet apart each way and at least a half dozen seed to each hill covered lightly, and when well started should be thinned to one vine alone. About half bushel well rotted stable manure may be tramped in each hill and covered with soil, but if fresh manure be used it should always be broadcasted. In fact, if you are well supplied with manure it is safer to broadcast, as too much manure under hill causes the vines to fire badly especially in dry weather.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—The best fertilizer for melons is a crop of crimson clover plowed under in the spring, or any kind of sod will answer. When melons are put on sandy land it is best to use kainit in connection with well-rotted stable manure, as most all sandy lands need more or less potash. If manure be used under melons, it must be well rotted and past the age of heating.

Jumbo.—A fine market variety on account of its size, many specimens grown around Birmingham and marketed at this place, weighing fifty to sixty pounds. It is a rapid grower, producing melons of a dark green color, thick rind and sometimes slightly ribbed. The meat is very red, tender, brash, and very sweet. The seed is white, with black streak around the edge, resembling the Rattlesnake somewhat, only larger. The melon originated with an extensive Georgia grower, and is very popular throughout the South. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Augusta Rattlesnake Melon (see cut).—The cut here presented of this melon is from an actual photograph of the true Rattlesnake, known as the Augusta Rattlesnake Melon. This picture gives you a



Augusta Rattlesnake Melon.

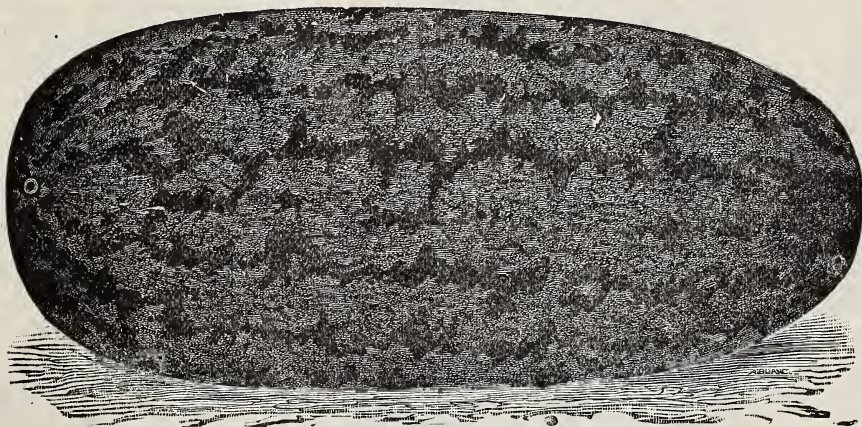
better description than we could write, and no one will be disappointed at the outcome of a crop of melons from this sort. There are several types of Rattlesnake melons on the market, most of which not only produce very small fruit, but are more or less mixed with other varieties, and have the appearance of being run out. Great care has to be exercised in the growth of melons for seed to prevent their mixing, it being absolutely necessary to plant no two varieties near each other. This type of Rattlesnake has somewhat larger seeds than other types, and always have the two distinct black ears or eyes. The greatest merits of this melon are its thin tough rind, making it a desirable sort for shipping, evenness of ripening, never hollow, flesh a rich red, tender juicy, and contains more meat to the same gross weight than any sort we know of. Another desirable feature, it is almost as early as the very extra earlies, and possessing so much better qualities makes it decidedly the most profitable melon for early market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Blue Gem.—This variety in appearance resembles the Kolb Gem somewhat, only it is of a darker green, almost blue, and the stripe is not so decided. In quality it is far superior to the Kolb Gem. The flesh is a fine scarlet, ripens thoroughly throughout without the presence of hard spots, brittle and very sugary. The variety grows very large, the rind thick and tough, and as a shipper is not excelled by any. We know of several large growers for Northern markets who plant it exclusively, claiming that on a weight basis the variety yields better returns than any sort they can grow. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Monte Cristo.—A very fine sort for home market. Vines are vigorous, very productive, fruit of medium size; oval; color, dark green. The flesh is a rich red and remarkably sweet and tender. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

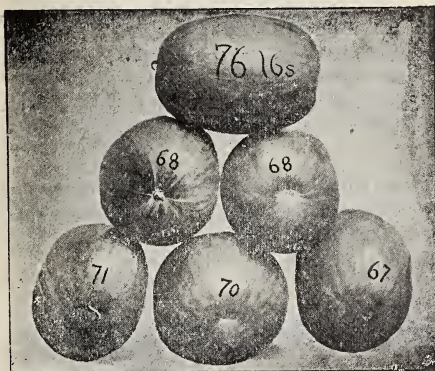
Iron Clad.—A beautiful melon of oblong shape, regularly striped with light green, rind very hard and tough, flesh scarlet, very firm, making it a fine sort for shipping. This melon, while not so prolific as some other sorts, always attains a large size. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Boys.—A vigorous, early, prolific sort, of dark green color, medium size, long, very thin rind, flesh red, sweet and very juicy. Seed is small, plump and dark. A fine sort for market, but not recommended for a shipper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Florida Favorite Melon.

Florida Favorite.—(see cut).—A large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with light green, very early and exceedingly prolific. The rind is of medium thickness, very hard and tough, making it an excellent sort for shipping. The flesh is of light red color, very brash, never stringy, and sweet and juicy. The seed is very small, white cream color. This variety is admirably adapted to the South, standing the extreme hot weather without injuring its eating qualities. It is largely grown in Jefferson county by our melon growers for the Birmingham market, and always commands a better price than the average sorts. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Triumph.

The Triumph Melon.—This melon was first brought to our attention in '96, and made a favorable impression and our investigation of it convinces us that it is one of the most desirable sorts in cultivation. The greatest recommendation we can give the melon is its enormous size as well as its good eating qualities. It is a cross between the Duke Jones and Kolb Gem, has the fine, handsome appearance of the former, and the shipping qualities of the latter. The flesh is a rich red, very firm, never breaking down around its seed, never hollow or stringy, but melting, juicy and sweet. The seed are black and very hardy of germination, rind very dark—almost black, of medium thickness and very tough. We had one specimen on exhibition the past season weighing seventy-three pounds, but they can be grown even larger than that on rich, sandy bottom subsoil land. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Kolb's Gem.—An old favorite in the South, and will remain so on account of its size, earliness, prolificness and shipping qualities. The melon is beautifully formed, of dark green color, regularly striped with a

lighter shade, rind medium thick and very tough. Flesh bright red, very firm, sometimes a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Will keep longer than any sort and stands more rough handling. The seed is dark gray. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

The Jones Melon.—This popular variety originated in Georgia, where it has been grown extensively for some time for shipment to Northern markets. It is a true Southern melon, well adapted to this climate, and our seed stock of this sort is taken from select melons, grown especially for us in Southeast Alabama and Southern Georgia. The true strain of this melon is very large, and solid olive green color, slightly ribbed, rind thick and firm, making a fine shipping sort. Flesh is bright red, very tender, crisp, and very sweet and juicy. The melon is a rapid grower, and the entire crop will average more weight than any other sort. We have seen many specimens of this variety grown in "Possum Valley," near Birmingham, weighing from fifty to sixty pounds. The seed is large, creamy white, with stripes of black around the edge. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

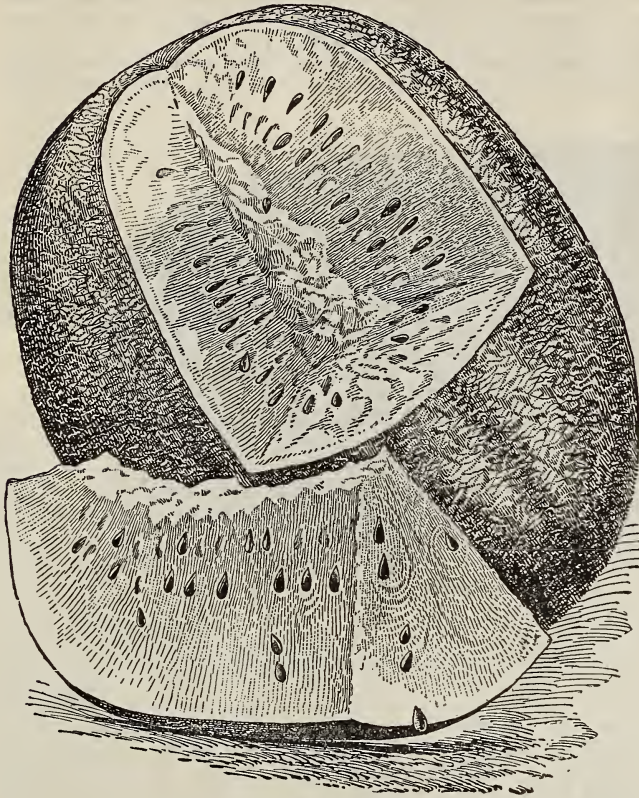
Don't forget that we deliver small seeds at catalogue prices.

Kleckley Sweet.—One of the best melons for home use, but we don't consider it valuable as a shipper for the reason that it is too small. The rind is a dark emerald green, fruit medium long, flesh a

rich scarlet, seeds small white, eating quality simply cannot be surpassed. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Duke Jones.—A distinct type of melon, growing to large size and of the best quality. In appearance and shape resembles somewhat the Kolb Gem, only skin is darker and stripe not so well defined. It is a great shipper and profitable for market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Sweet Heart Melon (see cut)
A new, distinct variety of melon, growing very large, of light, mottled green color, and very regular in shape and size. The rind is thin but very tough and firm, and will not burst open easily, making it one of the best sorts for shipping. The flesh is a bright red, very firm and solid, but melting and sweet, and will remain in eatable condition longer than any sort on the market. The growth of the vine is very vigorous, exceedingly prolific, and ripens its fruit earlier than the Rattlesnake. The seed is very plump, and of dark gray color, and do not burst open like other sorts. This variety is well adapted to the hot sun of the South, and we have never seen a single melon that became blistered by the excessive heat. We recommend this variety with absolute confidence of its giving everyone who tries it, perfect satisfaction. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Sweet Heart Melon.

Seminole.—A very large, early, long variety of mottled green and gray color, flesh red and very sweet, seed reddish brown with golden shade. It is a good hardy variety for the South, and largely cultivated. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

The Dixie. (see cut).—A popular variety in the South, well suited to this climate, very hardy and productive, and one of the best shippers on the list. The melon is half long to long, of dark green color with a stripe of a little lighter color. The seed is black, meat very red, juicy and sweet, and a good keeper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



The Dixie.

Light Icing.—A large, early, long, gray melon, very thin rind, meat rich, red, very tender, sugary and sweet. Seed very small and white. One of the finest sorts for home market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Dark Icing.—A melon possessing all of the characteristics of the Light Icing, only differing in skin, being darker. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Rattlesnake.

Georgia Rattlesnake (see cut).—It is one of the earliest, hardiest and most productive sorts grown. The true strain is long, very large, smooth, striped with light and dark green, the rind is thin, but very tough, and will carry a very long distance without injury. This sort may be pulled before it is thoroughly ripe, and ripen afterwards, and still retain its good qualities. The flesh is firm, red, very sweet and melting. Seed small, white, with black tip. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Do you plant a large crop of melons? If so, write for special prices.

Ice Cream Melon.—A vigorous, medium-sized variety, oblong shape, of dark green color, rind very thin, flesh very solid, rich scarlet color, and very rich and delicious. It is one of the best flavored melons on the list, and a good sort for home market, but is easily bursted, and could not be shipped. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Peerless.—An early, very productive variety, of medium size, finely mottled green, oval-shaped, rind very thin, flesh a bright red, melting and sweet. A great favorite with home growers. Seed is small and pure white. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Jordan's Gray Monarch.—A large, long, mottled gray melon, rind very thin, but hard and tough, making it a good shipper. The flesh is bright crimson, juicy and exceedingly sweet and tender. The seed is pure white. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Mammoth Curled Mustard.

MUSTARD. One of the best known and most popular vegetables in this section, and may be planted almost any month in the year this far south, and makes one of the very best dishes of greens, and is much improved when mixed with turnip greens, kale or spinach. The curly varieties are much more popular than any other sort, of much better flavor, hardier, producing more abundant leaves, standing the heat and cold better, and do not go to seed so quick.

Mammoth Curled (see cut).—This is one of the largest and finest varieties of mustard, producing exceedingly large curled leaves, which are very tender and crisp, and of delicious eatable qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Southern Creole Curled.—This is a fine curly variety, very ornamental in appearance, producing large, beautifully curled leaves, which are both tender and crisp. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White or Yellow London.—This variety is like the brown, differing only in the color of the seed. We sell great quantities of it for seasoning pickles. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 75c.

Brown London.—Used as a salad, but much inferior to the curled varieties. The seed is used largely for seasoning pickles. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Chinese Mustard.—A fine, large, thick-leaf variety, very hardy and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

OKRA. How to Grow.—The seed should be sown in drills two feet apart, and thinned to a foot in drills. The ground should be very loose, and exceedingly rich. The seed should be thoroughly soaked before planting to insure a stand; or, better still, pour boiling water on the seed and pour off immediately.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Okra requires very rich soil to bring to bear early. A compost of good stable manure with kainit is the best, or if you have not the stable manure, bone meal, cotton seed meal and kainit is the thing.

Dwarf White Velvet Okra (see cut). This is a distinct and beautiful okra which originated in Georgia. The pods are much larger than any other variety, perfectly smooth, and covered with a fine fibre resembling velvet. It is one of the finest sorts grown, either for canning or table use. Pkt. 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Green or Tall.—It produces very long, green pods, very slim and tender, and is not excelled for either canning or table use. It will continue to bear and grow until overtaken by the late Fall frosts. The stalk often grows twelve to fifteen feet high, and bears pods nine to twelve inches long. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Dwarf Green Prolific Okra.—This is a distinct variety, very dwarf in its growth, but enormously productive, producing pods within an inch or two of the ground and clear to the top. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Tall White Velvet.—A vigorous growing Southern variety, very tall, pods very long and slim, slick and exceedingly productive. One of the best sorts for drying or canning. This is a new variety, but we can certainly recommend it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Dwarf White Velvet.

ONION SETS.

A small onion, grown from seed which has been dwarfed by growing thickly, and may be transplanted to proper distance to produce large onions. In the South it is better to put out onion sets in the fall of the year. They will then get a good root before the dead of winter, and if tops are killed down by freezes, the bulb will put out new tops and come in much earlier than the earliest spring settings. We wish to state that we are the largest dealers in onion sets or seeds in Alabama, and are prepared to sell onion sets cheaper than any one.

NOTE.—The price on onion sets fluctuate so often in the market it is impossible to quote definite prices, and will ask you to drop us a card when you are ready to buy, and will quote you the lowest prices by return mail. We handle the following varieties:

White Silver Skin. Very fine and early. Qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

Yellow Danvers.—Very hardy and grow large. Qt., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Dark Red Wethersfield.—A good keeper and excellent flavor. Qt., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

If onion sets are ordered by mail add 15c per qt. to catalogue price for postage.

ONIONS

How to Grow.—How do you grow large onions from seed? is a question we are often asked. It is easy enough, as most all the large onions you find on the market are grown from seed, especially since the Italian varieties have been introduced into this country. To raise large onions, the seed may be planted in hotbeds in January, and transplanted in March or April in rows two to two and a half feet apart, and when plants come up, if two thick, thin to four to six inches apart and cultivate well. The thinnings may be transplanted if weather is suitable. The soil must be very rich to grow onions successfully, and they should not have too much dirt thrown on them, allowing them to make as near the surface as possible. An onion produced from the seed keeps much better than one grown from a set.

NOTE.—Compare our prices on onion seed with other catalogues. If you handle onion seed in quantity, send for our wholesale price list.

Mammoth Silver King, an Italian Variety. (see cut.)—This mammoth variety is the largest and most attractive of all the Italian varieties, with silvery white skin and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It matures very early, and is one of the finest onions on the Birmingham market in early spring. This mammoth variety will frequently measure two feet in circumference and weigh from three to five pounds. It is an annual variety, and never fails to produce large onions the first year from seed. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers (see cut.)—This improved variety is acknowledged by all growers of onions to be the earliest yellow



Mammoth Silver King.

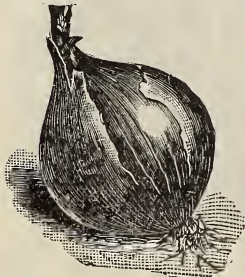
variety, largest in size and uniformly perfect in shape. It is also the largest producer, sometimes making as high as one thousand bushels to the acre. It is the most reliable keeper of any american variety, always an annual, producing full size onions. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lb., \$6.00.

Giant White Tripoli, an Italian Variety.—A very large imported variety, very mild, tender and juicy, but rather coarse. It is one of the most rapid growing sorts known, extremely early, and will keep perfectly sound the entire winter if kept in a dry place away from the light. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Giant Yellow Tripoli.—This variety is identical with the White Tripoli, only differing in color. It is claimed by some to be a better keeper, and averages larger. It is of beautiful, globe-shape, very striking appearance, and always meets with ready sale. Pkt., 2 for 6c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Large Red Wethersfield.—Is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of very fine grain. It is also an annual, and will produce good-size onions the first season from seed. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.00.

White Silver Skin (see cut.)—The skin and flesh are both of a pure white color, mild in flavor, and of flat shape. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.



Yellow Globe Danvers.

We are the largest dealers in Alabama of Onion Sets and Seed Potatoes. Write us for prices in Quantity.

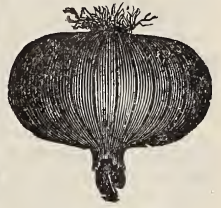


White Silver Skin.

Improved Red Bermuda, an Italian Variety (see cut.)—A large, quick growing, red variety, very tender and juicy, and a tremendous yielder. One of the best keepers on the list, and makes large onions from seed in one season. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Giant Red Rocca, an Italian Variety.—This is a very large Italian variety, of handsome appearance, and mild and delicate flavor. It possesses a beautiful round form, the outer skin a rich, bright red, while the flesh is a beautiful white, mild and pleasant, and produces good-size marketable onions from seed in one season. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Giant Yellow Prize Taker, an Italian Variety (see cut.)—This is the largest of all the yellow varieties, and often attains four and five pounds in weight. It is a very attractive onion in appearance, of a beautiful, rich, straw color, very mild and delicate in flavor. We cannot recommend this variety too highly. It is decidedly the most popular variety of them all with the onion growers in the Birmingham district, as it is extremely early, a quick grower and a big cropper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$1.75.



Red Bermuda.



SPECIAL NOTICE.—So much depends on the germination of onion seed, and is such a great loss to the planter when he plants old seed. We test every pound of onion seed before offering them for sale at all, and by referring to our book of Tests Records, can tell you precisely what any stock has germinated, and it should germinate the same for you if nothing unusual prevents. Old onion seed is perfectly worthless, and no stock can be planted safely unless it has been tested.

PARSLEY. One of the most delicious vegetables for seasoning that grows, and is used largely for ornamenting dishes, etc. The plant is a vigorous grower when it gets a good start, a dozen plants will produce enough for a good sized family. The seed may be sown in drills in very early Spring, or in Fall of year; ground should be exceedingly rich, very deep and loose; plants should be thinned to four to six inches apart and the ground kept well stirred around the roots. The seed is very hard to germinate, and should be soaked a day or two before planting.

Large Leaf Garnishing.—This is the most beautiful and valuable variety, and more largely planted than any other sort, on account of the beautiful curls and emerald green color. It is always the most saleable variety and is especially recommended to market gardeners on account of its vigorous growth and hardy habits. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Double Curled.—This is an excellent variety, dwarf in habit, grows very compactly and stands the winter better than the garnishing. It produces beautifully crimped leaves, which are superior to all as a seasoner. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Emerald Parsley.—It is of beautiful emerald green color, very salable, stands the winter well, and is a great favorite with market gardeners. The leaves are very ornamental, and largely used for garnishing purposes. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

PARSNIPS. **How to Grow.**—One experiences the greatest trouble in getting parsnips to vegetate. The seed is very light and naturally slow to sprout even under the most favorable circumstances, but if you will be patient they will generally come. They succeed best in deep, rich, sandy loam. Sow early in the Spring or in the Fall in drills eighteen to thirty inches apart, scatter the seed thinly, and cover evenly with a rake, and be sure to have your ground well pulverized. After the plants come up well, they should be well cultivated until the foliage covers the ground. But first thin to about four or five inches apart.

THE BEST FERTILIZERS.—It requires good strong soil to grow the parsnips to perfection. They extract a great deal of potash from the soil and should be fertilized with a fertilizer rich in potash. This may be prepared by the farmer by using two hundred pounds each of kainit, cotton seed meal and bone meal, mixed well, broadcasted to the acre.

Sugar or Hollow Crown (see cut).—It is the standard variety for either table use or stock feeding. It produces long, smooth roots, which are very tender and sugary and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

Magnum Bonum Parsnip.—One of the earliest and best varieties grown, exceedingly tender, never stringy, and a variety highly prized by every market gardener. If you have experienced trouble in getting a good variety of parsnip, try this one. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PEAS. **How to Grow.**—For your early crop sow the dwarf sorts and as early as the weather will permit, as it requires a hard freeze to destroy them. The seed should be sown very thick in double rows three or four feet apart and no closer, covered two or three inches deep, and if they come up too thick thin to about an inch and a half to two inches apart, and cultivate well, allowing no crust to form around the vines. Peas succeed best in light loamy soil, and dwarf sorts should be grown on rich soil.

The tall and late sorts are much more profitable for the private gardener, and have to be provided with supports, they must not be allowed to remain so thick, care being taken to pick the pods off as fast as they are edible which prolongs their bearing period. They must be worked well during their bearing period or will dry up and quit bearing.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Only the dwarf sorts require much fertilizer, and it should never be put in the drill unless it is very old and well rotted. Green manures, cottonseed meal and chemical fertilizers should never be used in the drill. It not only destroys the germ of many peas, but will burn the vines up if they germinate. It is the better plan if fertilizer be required to broadcast it.

WRINKLED VARIETIES OF PEAS. **NOTE.**—The wrinkled sorts are much sweeter and of better quality than the smooth varieties, and remain longer in season. Their wrinkled appearance, like sweet corn, is due to a great amount of saccharine matter.

Champion of England, Wrinkled.—This is the most popular wrinkled variety grown, and the largest and most productive. It will, under favorable conditions, attain a height of eight to twelve feet or more. It is the most delicious flavored pea in existence. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Eugenia or Alliance, Wrinkled.—This is a very popular pea in Alabama, and is largely planted in place of the Champion of England. It is of an exceedingly delicious flavor, very sugary and sweet. We can recommend this very highly for your general crop. It bears for a long time, making it a very profitable variety for the market gardener. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Bliss' Abundance, Wrinkled.—This is a new second early variety, about ten days later than the American Wonder, bearing large, well-filled pods, containing about seven or eight peas each. The pea is of dwarf habits, growing from fifteen to twenty inches in height. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Remember we do not deliver Peas. If ordered by mail, add 10c. per pint, and 15c. per quart to Catalogue price for postage.

American Wonder, Wrinkled (see cut.)—It is of the most excellent flavor, exceedingly productive and as early as McLean's Little Gem. It sometimes yields as many as fifteen or twenty pods to a single vine. It is an exceedingly dwarf variety, seldom ever attaining over a foot in height and can be planted very close together. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.



American Wonder.

McLean's Little Gem, Wrinkled.—This is one of the earliest wrinkled varieties, and is very prolific and of superior flavor; height one to one and a half feet. It matures in about seven weeks from germination. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Stratagem Pea, Wrinkled.—It is a dwarf pea, growing to about two to two and a half feet in height, and is littered covered with very large, fine looking pods, which sometimes contain as many as nine or ten very large, fine flavored peas. The variety is very sensitive to the cold, and should never be planted until the ground is very warm. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Shropshire Hero, Wrinkled.—One of the grandest peas grown, being a robust grower, producing long, fine pods in abundance, and well filled. Recommended highly on account of its magnificent flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Gradus or Prosperity.—An extra early wrinkled pea, half dwarf in growth, pods enormous and peas stay in eating condition longer than any other sort. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.

Dwarf Telephone.—A dwarf of the famous telephone, pods large and borne in great profusion. It possesses all the good qualities of the telephone, and being a dwarf can be grown without aid of supports. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.

Heroine, Wrinkled.—A medium early sort, of very robust growth, about three feet high, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, containing eight to ten peas, unusually sweet and juicy. We have never seen its equal and don't believe it can ever be excelled. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Nott's Excelsior, Wrinkled.—An extra early variety, very close behind the American Wonder, and producing pods a third larger, each containing six to eight large peas of excellent, sweet flavor. This variety has proven to be very prolific, and will become universally popular with every gardener. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

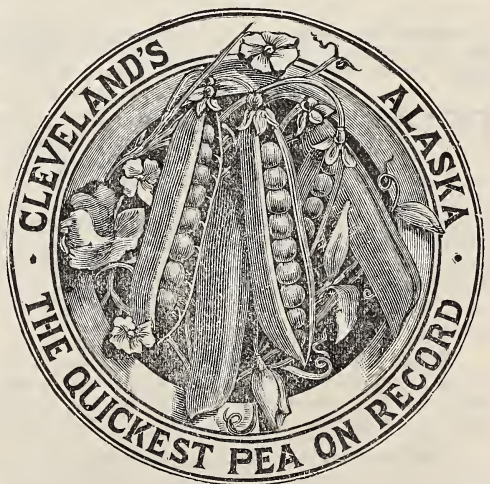
STANDARD VARIETIES.

(Not Wrinkled.)

Cleveland's Alaska (see cut.)—One of the finest extra early peas grown, extremely early, very hardy and a most prolific sort. The variety is very distinct from anything else, the dry peas being of bright green color, as are also the vines and pods, and will carry farther without injuring their bright green color than any other sort. Our stock is genuine—obtained direct from the grower and introducer. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Early Morning Star Pea.—This famous variety is, without a single exception, the earliest pea in the world. It is one of the most productive, as well as the earliest pea grown. You can always distinguish the Early Morning Star, as it never fails to produce marketable peas in forty-two days from germination, and are much larger than any of the extra early varieties. This pea never shows any disposition to run, and the entire crop may be taken off at two pickings. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Telephone Pea, Wrinkled.—This is a very tall, wrinkled variety, a strong grower and enormously productive. The pods are very large, containing from six to nine large peas, which are very sugary, and of the most delicate flavor. It makes a very vigorous vine, five to six feet tall, and for productiveness cannot be excelled. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.



Premier Extra Early.—This is the next great favorite to the Early Morning Star Pea, and is claimed to be more productive. Its greatest merits are its wonderful productiveness, earliness, evenness of ripening and great delicacy of flavor, which is not surpassed by the wrinkled small varieties. It ripens as uniformly as the Morning Star, and only about a week later. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.



Cleveland's First and Best.

is medium tall in growth, exceedingly productive and of delicious flavor. It is very hardy, a vigorous germinator, and deserved to be largely cultivated. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Tom Thumb.—An extra early, very dwarf variety, growing about ten to twelve inches high, very popular on account of its stocky and dwarf growth, but is not of the best quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Early Kent.—A popular, early sort, growing about three feet high, very prolific, and ripens all its fruit at the same time. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.50.

Philadelphia Extra Early.—This is an extra early variety that originated around Philadelphia, and is a very fine variety for productiveness, earliness and hardy habits. The vines grow to about two feet high, and are enormously productive, and will not need any sticks if they be planted very thick in double rows. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Cleveland's First and Best (see cut).—This celebrated extra early variety is without an equal in general popularity, being very early, hardy and a most prolific bearer. It is of uniform growth, about two feet high, stalks very bushy, standing well, and holding its fruit well above the ground. Our stock is very fine this season, extra selected, and cannot be too highly recommended. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Tall White Marrowfat.—A very tall, vigorous growing sort, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, of good quality, and bearing until frost. The variety is very hardy, standing more heat and cold than any other sort; fine for the market gardener. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

Black-eyed Marrowfat.—This is the most popular of all the Marrowfat varieties, being more productive and hardier. It is a very strong, vigorous grower and will bear for a long time. It is largely planted by the Birmingham gardeners for their general crop. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

Early May Pea.—This is a famous second early variety, of delicious flavor. It is very hardy, a vigorous

EDIBLE PODDED VARIETIES OF PEAS.

Dwarf Salad or Melting Sugar.—A good sort, early, prolific, and very sweet. The seed is round, slightly wrinkled, and hardy of germination. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

PEPPER.

HOW TO GROW.—If you want to succeed well with Pepper, cultivate it regularly from the time the plants come up until the late Fall frost comes. It will bear as long as you cultivate it until killed by frost. Pepper delights in very rich, loose soil, and requires that it be very strong to perfect its growth. It may be sown in very early Spring, on a hotbed, the same as for Egg Plant, and let it remain until the weather becomes warm, and transplant in drills a foot apart, and rows eighteen inches distant.

Mammoth Bell or Bull Nose (see cut).—This is the most popular of all sweet varieties, is very mild in flavor, and flesh very thick. It is a very fine variety for pickling. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Red Cherries.—A small, vigorous growing sort, will commence bearing when plants are six inches high, and will continue growing and bearing until killed by frost. The pods are small, round and very hot. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

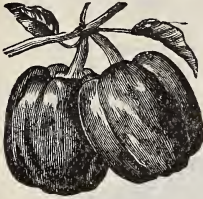
Chill.—A very hot, piquant sort, very prolific. The plants commence to bear by the time they are four or five

—This pea is known as the Salad Pea, or Snap Pea, as it may be eaten hull and all, is very delicious, and yields immensely.



Mammoth Bell or Bull Nose Pepper.

inches high, and when frost comes in the Fall, will still be full of green pods if kept picked during Summer. It is largely used in making pepper sauce, and possesses the best flavor of any sort. The plants are often grown in flower pots, making a beautiful show. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$2.00.



Sweet Spanish.



Long Red Cayenne.



Ruby King.

Large Sweet Spanish (see cut).—This fine variety grows to a very large size. Single peppers will often measure three inches thick. The flesh is very thick and tender, and much milder than the Bell or Bull Nose. It is a very valuable variety for pickling. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Red Cayenne (see cut).—This is a fine, large variety, very hot, and of exceedingly delicate flavor as a seasoner. A single stalk will often produce enough for an ordinary family. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe, can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Ruby King (see cut).—This is an enormous large variety, growing from four and a half to six inches long and three or four inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild, and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper hash, and also makes an elegant dish of salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large-leaved and very vigorous. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

NOTE.—We can supply in season plants of pepper, egg plant, cabbage, tomatoes, celery, parsley, etc., at very low prices, a great convenience to parties who do not care to take the trouble of starting these plants.

POTATOES.

How to Grow.—This very important vegetable originated in America, and has no right to be called "Irish Potato." There are quantities of them grown in Ireland, in fact, in some sections, is the principal food crop, which has brought about the name, "*Irish*." This valuable vegetable was found growing wild in this country when it was discovered, and has been improved on from time to time until now over two hundred million bushels are annually grown in the United States; still there is hardly enough grown in this country each year to supply the demand, as there is imported into the United States annually more than three million bushels, mostly from Scotland—Canada being second.

We would advise planting potatoes in this latitude as early as January, if not too wet and cold, and early plantings should be planted six or eight inches deep, but later plantings should not be covered over three inches. Rows should be at least three feet apart and only slightly ridged, as flat culture will give the best yield. The cuttings should be dropped about eight inches apart. The crop must be worked well, plowed often, and the last working should be with a plow large enough to throw plenty of dirt to the plants. The potato bugs usually make their appearance by the time the plants are well up. The best remedy is to give them a good dose of Paris green before they cover the plants with their eggs, but you cannot destroy all of them with one application, and this treatment should be continued at intervals whenever the bugs are in evidence. The killing of the bugs is very important, as vines robbed of their foliage will not yield. The best way to apply Paris green is to buy you a Lenox Sprayer, holding five gallons of water, and use about two or three tablespoonfuls of the poison to five gallons of water. The saving in the quantity of Paris green will soon pay for the Sprayer, and you can spray four rows at a time. Slug shot sprinkled on the plants is a good thing to destroy the bugs.

HOW TO GROW A FALL CROP.—A Fall crop of potatoes may be successfully grown in this latitude by planting the Triumph in July, using the first crop that has been well seasoned. The potatoes should be cut up the same as the first crop and allowed to dry for about a week, and then planted the same as the first crop, only *barely* cover the cuttings with earth and press the ground. If any season at all you will succeed.

CAUTION.—If the second or Fall crop be covered too deep they will positively not come up.

HOW TO FERTILIZE.—Potatoes are very high feeders, and must be well fertilized to yield profitably. The potato removes fifty to one hundred pounds of potash per acre from the soil on each crop, and unless some fertilizer be used that contains considerable potash, land will soon be exhausted, or yield so poorly as to be unprofitable. The best formula for potatoes is five hundred pounds of kainit, five hundred pounds of cottonseed meal and two hundred pounds of raw bone meal, applied broadcast to the acre. Well rotted stable manure or leaf mold is valuable for the drill, but too much manure in the drill, especially fresh manure, will scab the fruit. Scab is a fungus growth and may be destroyed in the planting stock by soaking the cuttings for a few hours in a solution of corrosive sublimate, using about an ounce and a half to the gallon of water.

Spray your Potatoes for blight and bugs. See description of Sprayer—page 41,

Burbank's Seeding.—This is a medium early variety, producing potatoes of enormous size, very long, smooth, good flavor and a splendid keeper. A fine sort for your general crop of potatoes. Our seed stock is grown in Maine. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.00.

Early Rose.—Very early, prolific, and an excellent eating sort. Our stock is guaranteed Eastern grown, and can be relied on for purity and earliness. Pk., 45c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.00.

Beauty of Hebron.—One of the largest and most prolific of the early varieties; vines vigorous, and produces its fruit all in a bunch, like eggs in a hen's nest. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.00.

The Peerless.—The standard variety for general crop; makes in dry weather a large yielder; fruit oblong, almost round; skin dull white, eyes very small, and flesh exceedingly white, and a fine table sort. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.00.

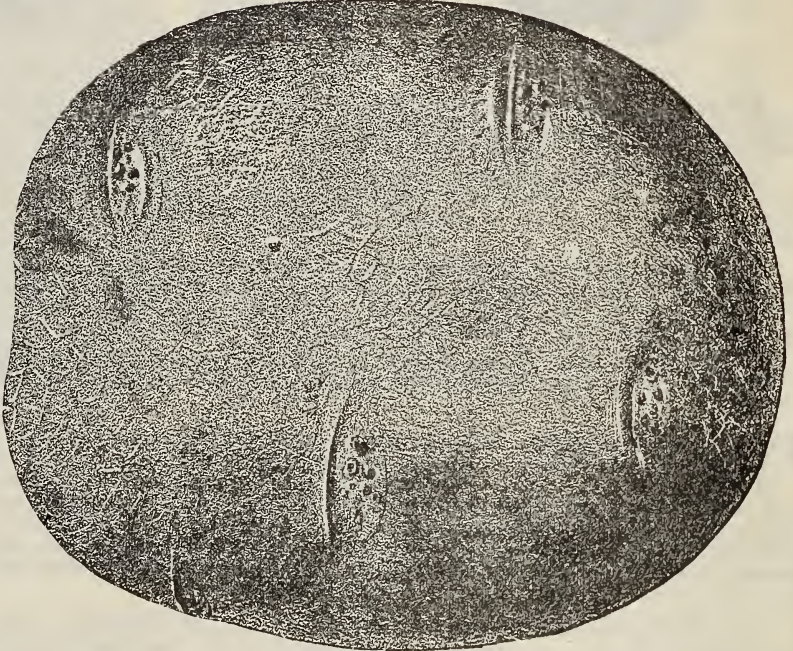
Triumph Potato.

This variety still stands at the head of all potatoes in the South, and we doubt if it can ever be displaced in the estimation of gardeners. It has practically run out every other sort, and we think rightfully so, for a great many reasons. Its merits and adaptability to the South are noted everywhere. No variety of potato is any earlier and none will make under such adverse circumstances as the Triumph is known to do. It will stand hot, dry weather and yield a fair crop when others will literally burn up. The one reason for this is found in the fact that the variety makes the smallest vine of any sort and commences to fruit before grown and does not exhaust itself by blooming as most every variety does.

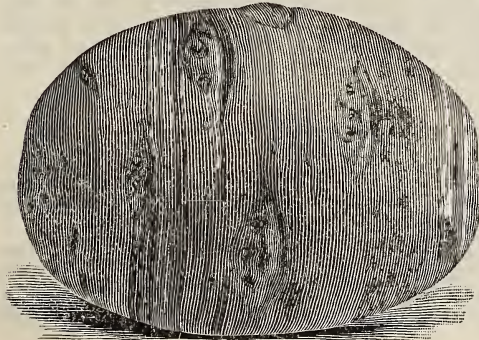
The genuine Triumph is a red skin, white flesh potato, almost round, irregularly formed and covered with numerous eyes deeply set down in the potato, consequently with careful cutting will plant farther than most any other sort. The seed stock found on the market is usually small and sorry looking, because a fall-grown crop. But the spring crop, while not as large as some sorts, is large enough to give any one the best of satisfaction. The seed stock we usually supply of this potato is grown in Tennessee, and are fall crop, still we usually are able to supply this variety grown in the North, and this latter stock is always larger and looks finer, because it is first crop. Customers should not complain of the size of the stock sent them; just plant them and you will certainly be well pleased with the results. You ought to stop throwing your money and labor away on Rose, Peerless, Hebron and Burbank, they are not profitable in the South. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.50.

Watts' Early Ohio (see cut.)—This cut is an actual photograph of the finest strain of Early Ohio

Potato in the United States. We have known the merits of this variety for several years, but have never been able until now to offer the strain absolutely pure. This potato possesses many advantages over the Triumph. It is positively as early, more prolific, and attains a much greater size, and is notable for its uniformity. The skin and flesh are both white, and for eating qualities cannot be excelled. A great many potato shippers in the South claim it to be earlier than the Triumph, from the fact that it germinates quicker and grows off more rapidly; but the writer has planted them side by side, and the difference in maturity is inconsiderable. The variety makes a very large vigorous vine, standing erect, and has the peculiar feature of throwing out suckers, in a great many instances at the base or rather just above its leaves. Watts' Early Ohio, without question, is the highest developed strain of potato we have ever offered.



Triumph Potato.



Watts' Early Ohio.

Pk., 50c; bu. crates, \$1.50; 5 bu. lots, \$1.50 per bu.. 10 bu. lots, \$1.25 per bu.

THE LENOX SPRAYER

IMPROVED 1900.

We have Reduced the
Price this Year so
that Every Farmer
can get one.



The Only Machine
on the Market
that will Spray
Up or Down!

Price Complete, \$3.00

Price Complete, \$3.00

You can Spray vegetable growing low or high from the ground. Our Bulb with Patent Combination Valve does it all. Simply by turning the nozzle in direction you want to spray. Press your thumb, you get your spray. Release the pressure and you stop the spray. (See cuts.)



The Only Machine of this kind Made

TO SPRAY TOBACCO PLANTS, SHRUBBERY, ETC. RAISE
THE BULB AND YOUR SPRAY IS HIGHER.



To Spray Vines and Trees, point nozzle upward.
You will reach fifteen feet high.

Our Valve in the Bulb does it all. Never out of
order. We warrant every machine perfect. All working
parts brass, no corroding.

WHEN FULL, FIFTY POUNDS.

The Straps are Provided with buckles and are adjustable to fit a man or boy of any size. It is also provided with a fine strainer cloth at the top where the liquid enters, to prevent leaves or dirt from getting into the Sprayer, thus impossible to clog up the nozzle. A man with one of these Sprayers will only use one-half the Paris Green that is required by the whisk-broom or any other method, the spray being a mere mist. **No waste whatever.** No burning of the vines by large drops. The most economical and perfect working apparatus on the market. It pays for itself by very little use.

To be sure you do not burn the vines, always strain your liquid through two thicknesses of burlap (sacking), your insecticide will be clear and do its work.

N. B.—We can supply extra attachments to these Sprayers at following prices: Brass Extension Nozzle for spraying fruit trees, \$2.00 each; Sprayer Attachment and Bulb, \$1.50 each; Bulb, only 60c each. Live agents wanted to sell this valuable article.

WITH BRASS CHECK VALVE
CAPACITY 24 QUARTS
STRAINER CLOTH



PRICE
\$3.00

Warranted with reasonable
Care for 12 Years.

PUMPKINS. **HOW TO GROW.**—Pumpkins succeed best in a rich, deep subsoil bottom land, and it is useless to try to produce them on very poor land, unless you use considerable fertilizer. The seed may be planted most any time in the Spring or Summer. They stand the hot sun well on deep soil, necessarily so, as it requires a long time to attain its growth. The crop may be gathered in the fall and stored in a dry place where they will not freeze, and after they have been put away for a while, become very sugary and sweet and a most valuable food for man or beast. Gives the vines plenty of distance—ten to fifteen feet.

THE BEST FERTILIZER. Potash is one of the most essential things to produce the Pumpkin, and if you will only try it you will be surprised at the size they will attain. Mix about 200 pounds of kainit or muriate potash with a ton of stable manure or scrapings from your lot and apply a shovelful to each hill.

Nantucket Sugar Pumpkin.—It is oblong and deeply ribbed. The outer color of the skin is dark green—almost black. The flesh is orange color, and has a delicious sugary taste. It is one of the best keepers, and is highly praised as a pie pumpkin. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb. 50c.

Quaker Pie Pumpkin.—The shape is nearly oval, tapering slightly towards the ends. Color, creamy white both inside and out. The flesh is sweet and very rich, being void of that coarse and stringy habit that is found in a great many varieties. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

King of Mammoth Pumpkin.—This is the largest pumpkin in the world, and has been known to reach two hundred and fifty pounds in weight. It is of a grayish yellow color, and is only grown for stock feeding, or as a curiosity. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Large Cheese Pumpkin.—This is one of the best table varieties. The skin is of a bright orange, and the flesh yellow and sweet. It is also a good keeper and very fine for wintering stock. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Jonathan Pumpkin.—A large, bottle-shaped variety, with a crooked neck, very prolific, flesh clear and sweet, and very fine for table use. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb., 75c.

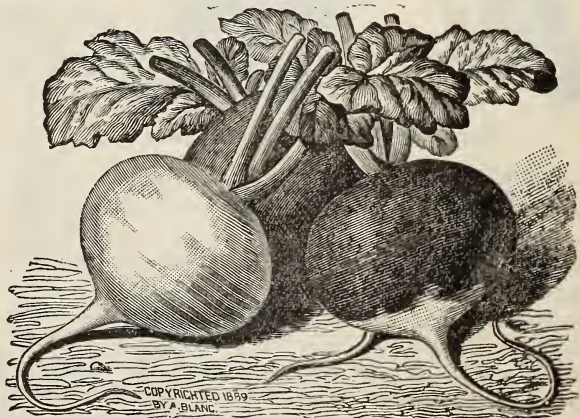
Cushaw Pumpkin.—This is the finest variety of all for table use. It grows to a medium size, color light yellow, and flesh bright, granulated, and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

RADISHES. **HOW TO GROW.**—As well as this popular vegetable is known it is not every one who knows how to grow it. Radishes to be good must be grown on the right kind of soil, which is a loose rich soil, and should never be planted on poor, hard soil, or a soil that is infested with ants, worms and grubs. Radishes to be good must also be grown very quick, as they lose their nutrition after standing a long time, but retain eatable qualities much longer in good soil than poor. Sometimes the plants show a disposition to go to seed early and appear to be badly mixed when it is not the fault of the seeds, but is caused from purely local conditions, and if another crop be planted from the same seed under different conditions of soil and weather, will turn out magnificently. Radish is sown in the South every month in the year, in winter time under glass, in hot beds or cold frames, and in open ground from March to November. In open ground the seed may be sown thickly in drills two feet apart and thinned to one to two inches apart, owing to size of variety. The tops when small make a first-class greens mixed with turnips or mustard.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—A high grade complete commercial fertilizer is best for radish; that is, much better than stable manure. If stable, cow, or pig manure be used, it is absolutely necessary to compost with a liberal quantity of kainit with a small quantity of lime added. If the kainit or lime is not used, the crop will often be scaly or injured with some fungus growth, or the grubs, ants, worms, etc., render the crop unsalable.

Early White Turnip Radish (see cut).—A small, quick growing radish, pure white, very tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. Suitable for growing under glass or out of doors. Pkt., 2 for 5c, oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish (see cut).—A very early, bright scarlet radish, beautifully tipped at the end with pure white, makes very little top, consequently a fine sort for forcing. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



THREE GOOD RADISHES.

1.—Early White Turnip Radish. 2.—White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish. 3.—Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Radish.

If you plant largely of Radish, send us a list of your requirements for Special Prices.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Radish (see cut).—This is a very hardy, quick-growing radish, suitable for forcing or planting out either in Spring or Fall. It is very tender and mild, and will mature in twenty-five days from germination, but must be used while young, as it will soon get pithy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Long Scarlet Radish, short top (see cut).—One of the best radishes on the list, very early, attaining large size, of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition longer, without getting pithy than any other early sort. Our strain of this sort is very fine, and our customers will be pleased with it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Early Long Scarlet.

Scarlet Globe.—A beautiful, perfect, round, quick-growing radish, of excellent flavor, used on a large scale by market gardeners. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

French Breakfast Radish (see cut).—A fine forcing radish, maturing in twenty days from germination, makes very little top, and may be cultivated very close together. It is oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



French Breakfast.

Improved Chartist Radish.—A beautiful half-long radish, growing to good size, very firm and brittle, mild, and will remain in an eatable condition for a long time. The root is of bright red, tipped at the end with white. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Golden Perfection.—A beautiful, round, yellow variety, very hardy, standing the heat well without getting pithy. Flesh very tender and delicate flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Celestial.—A half-long white sort, of excellent flavor, very hardy, remains in eatable condition long time, and successfully grown in either Spring or Fall. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Summer Strasburg Radish.—This is a very valuable summer variety, of handsome oblong shape, tapering beautifully to a point. The skin and flesh are both of a beautiful white, transparent, very tender, and a delightful pungent taste. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Half Long French Scarlet (see cut).—We recommend this radish in preference to all others to the trucker and market gardener. It is one of the very earliest sorts grown, of deep scarlet color, flesh very firm, of delicate flavor, and never pithy. This radish is of beautiful half long shape, grows large, may be grown under glass or planted outdoors for spring or fall crop. It is grown almost exclusively by the truckers of Louisiana, and is the most popular radish in Birmingham of any sort we handle. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Summer Turnip Radish.—This is a very hardy summer radish, and will stand the hot sun well, and remain in eating condition for a long period. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long White Vienna Radish.—One of the earliest eating radishes known, of distinct variety and appearance. Never gets pithy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

NOTE.—We furnish a great many market gardeners, associations and large individual truck farmers quantities of radish as well as other seeds at special prices. If you are a large user of seed it would certainly pay you to send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

Birmingham.—According to the writer's estimation, this is by far the best radish grown. It is an imported variety from France, and has become so popular in the local Birmingham market, we decided to give it the name of "Birmingham." It is an early sort, producing very large, long roots of very bright scarlet color, fading at the bottom into pure white, making it very striking in appearance, which renders it very saleable. It will remain in eatable condition longer than any of the summer varieties, is a rapid grower, and may be pulled either large or small, whenever it is most saleable. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Long Black Spanish Radish.



Chinese Winter Radish.

Chinese Rose Winter Radish (see cut).—It is of a beautiful, bright, rose color, and the finest eating radish of the winter varieties. It grows to a very large size, and remains perfectly firm for a long period. It is of half-long shape, and is without that strong taste which is peculiar to the Black Spanish. The seed should be sown in the Fall at the same time you sow your turnip crop. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Round Black Spanish (see cut).—A fine, tender and delicious Winter radish, never getting tough and stringy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Long Black Spanish.—Possessing the same good qualities as the Round Black Spanish. Will stand outdoors all Winter. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

California White Mammoth.—This is the largest radish in existence. The roots grow from ten to twelve inches long, and two to three inches in diameter. The flesh is very white and solid, and of excellent flavor. It is a great curiosity. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

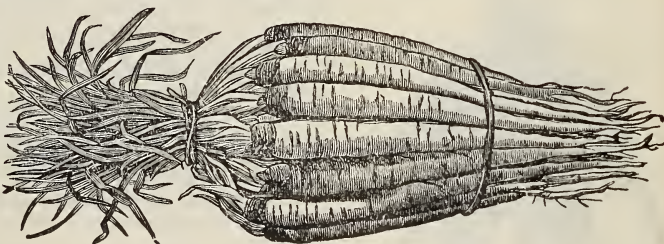
To parties who use a large amount of radish seed, send for our wholesale price list. Special prices to Market Gardeners and Truckers's Association.

RHUBARB. **HOW TO GROW.**—Rhubarb succeeds best in dry soil, the richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out to about six inches apart. In the Fall trench a piece of ground and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first year, and give a dressing of coarse manure every Fall. The stalks should not be plucked till the third year, and then pulled, not cut, from the plant. The plant should never be allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Mammoth Rhubarb.—One of the best varieties, producing very large stalks. Pkt. 5c and 10c.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

HOW TO GROW.—This plant succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which, previous to sowing, has been stirred to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches. Make drills about three inches deep, and from sixteen to twenty-four inches apart and sow the seed about ten to the foot, covering about one inch deep. When two inches high, thin out to three inches apart, and fill up the drills. They are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter.



Mammoth Salsify.

Mammoth Salsify (see cut).—This is a great improvement in the Salsify plant. The roots are much larger, less stringy and more delicately flavored. Pkt. 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Sandwich Island.—This new salsify was lately introduced from the Sandwich Islands, and grows to be very large and of superior quality. It is pure white in color, and one of the most salable varieties on the market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

SPINACH. **HOW TO GROW.**—Spinach is a native of Asia, and has been largely improved on from time to time until now a strain of varieties are offered that are of most excellent quality. There are sexes noted in spinach plants, the females living much longer and produce seed, while the male plants soon die out and never shoot to seed. For Summer use sow in very rich ground, the richer the better, in early Spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin by degrees, commencing when the leaves are an inch wide, and continue regularly until the plants stand six inches apart. For early Spring use, sow once in two weeks during the Autumn. In the Southern States no protection is necessary, and they will continue their growth most of the Winter. The seed offered by us are of the highest standard of quality.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Spinach requires a great deal of nitrogenous manure to perfect it, but it is best to have the manure composted with kainit, which destroys blight and other fungus growths which often attack the plants.

Perfection Curled Spinach.—One of the earliest and most beautiful sorts grown. The leaves are very thick, blistered and exceedingly tender. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Broad Leaf Flanders.—A vigorous growing variety, leaves very broad and thick, tender and of fine eating qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

Bloomsdale Spinach (see cut).—A Savoy-leaf variety, very tender, good flavor, and will stand longer without going to seed than most any variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.



Bloomsdale Spinach.

SQUASH.

HOW TO GROW.—The squash succeeds best in a rich, loose subsoil land, and should never be planted on a poor, hard soil. The early varieties may be planted as early as the latter part of March to April. The bush sorts may be grown three or four feet apart, and running sorts six to eight feet distance. The fall and winter varieties are seldom planted until June or July. Some people complain of their squash blooms falling off without fruiting. This is perfectly natural, as sexes are noted in squash blooms, and only female blooms produce fruit. The male blooms are larger, born on fool stalks, and soon fall off without producing. There is usually about five male blooms to one female. The squash has a great many enemies in insects, notably the squash bug and borer, and there is no satisfactory remedy for them.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Acid phosphate and kainit mixed with stable manure will give the best results, but very little, however, should be used under the plants, it being better to broadcast.



Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck Squash.

Improved Orange Marrow.—This is the earliest of all the winter squash; is two weeks earlier than the Hubbard, and more productive. The skin is of a deep, rich orange color, flesh very thick and fine grained. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mammoth White Bush (see cut.)—This variety is identical with the Patty Pan, only differing in its extreme large size. It is a choice selection of the Early White bush, fully as early, and grows to measure 12 to 15 inches across. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early White Bush or Patty-Pan (see cut.)—This is the old standard variety of early squash, and has never been excelled as yet. It is the earliest variety known, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.



Early White Bush,

Large Improved Marrow. This is an improvement on the Boston Marrow, being much larger and more suitable for custards, pies, etc. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Hubbard Squash.—This is a good standard variety, and a general favorite for table use. It is of very large size, flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. It is one of the best Winter varieties. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Pike's Peak or Sibley.—A fine winter or fall squash. Skin smooth, of pale green color, flesh very thick, solid and of deep orange color, very dry, fine grained and of delicate flavor. The average size of this sort is from eight to twelve pounds. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Marblehead.—A desirable winter sort, resembling the Hubbard in appearance, only the flesh is of lighter color. It is very prolific, and not excelled by any as a keeper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mammoth Chili.—This is the largest and most beautiful variety on the list. The skin is smooth, and of a rich, bright orange color. The flesh is a bright yellow, very firm and very profitable for stock. The variety is enormously productive, and will keep throughout the entire winter and spring. We have several specimens now on exhibition at the State Fair weighing 150 lbs. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Giant Yellow Summer

Crook-Neck (see cut.)—This new variety of the Yellow Summer Crook-Neck, while not thoroughly perfected as yet, is destined to drive the small variety out of the market. It will grow twice as large as the ordinary, and of equally good qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Yellow Summer Crook-Neck.

Yellow Summer Crook-Neck Squash (see cut.)—This is one of the juiciest and most highly flavored of all the squashes. It is of a bright yellow color, beautifully warted, and one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Boston Marrow.—The flesh is a very beautiful orange, very fine grained, thick, and of the best quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Fordhook.—Fine for winter use. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



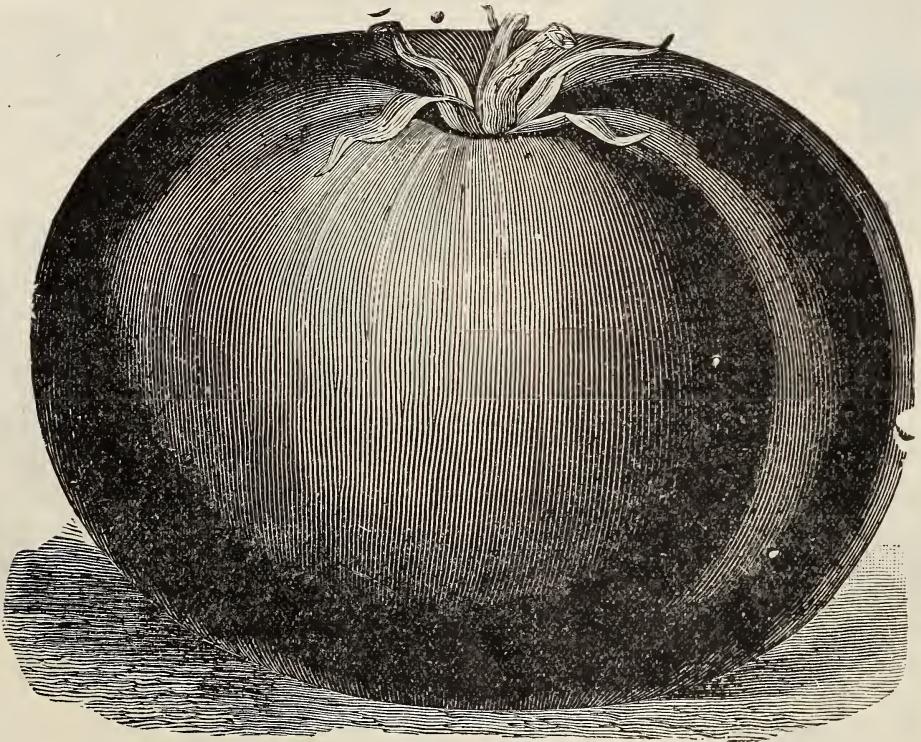
Mammoth White Bush Squash.

TOMATOES.

How to Grow.—The tomato succeeds best on a heavy, rich soil.

The seed should be sown in January or February on a hot-bed, if you have one, or in boxes or pots or rich dirt, and kept in the house, well protected from the cold. When plants are three or four inches high they should either be thinned out or transplanted to other boxes, and given all the light and cold they can stand, but not too much water, as it is desirable to secure as stocky a plant as possible before setting in your garden. Plants may be transplanted to open ground as soon as frost is over, and the soil made moderately rich, loose and stirred deep. If you want to raise large fruit early, keep the bottom suckers trimmed off and tie up to stakes. We do not advise this method altogether, as a vine that has been trimmed and tied up will soon quit bearing and die, while vines that are allowed to pursue their own course will keep bearing and stay green the entire Summer, and often until killed by frost. We have a great many complaints about tomato plants dying, which is usually erroneously attributed to an insect, but the best authorities claim that it is due to too much moisture and rains followed by excessive heat and drought. The rains cause the plants to swell rapidly and often crack and burst the fibre, and after the stalks become cracked or bursted they will not carry the moisture to feed the foliage, consequently the plant dies. But again it is known that tomatoes suffer with a disease known as cotton wilt, which is caused from a fungus growth affecting the inner roots and center of the plant. No perfect remedy has been found for this trouble yet, but it is a notable fact that plants sprayed with Bordeaux mixture are rarely attacked with this disease. It is safer to change the location of your tomato patch, and by all means spray the vines when young.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—Tomatoes require a liberal feed from all the fertilizing elements. Well rotted stable manure with the addition of a little kainit is best. The fertilizer should be worked into the ground deep and well distributed or the vines will be burnt.



Stone.

Stone (see cut).—One of the most valuable all-round sorts in our entire list. The fruit is very large, of dark red color, solid, fleshy, and is not subject to rot like some varieties, nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late or Fall crop, being a vigorous grower, of rank foliage, will stand the hot sun admirably and continue bearing until frost. The variety is very smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than any other sort. Taking all its good qualities together, it makes one of the most satisfactory all-round varieties on our list. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

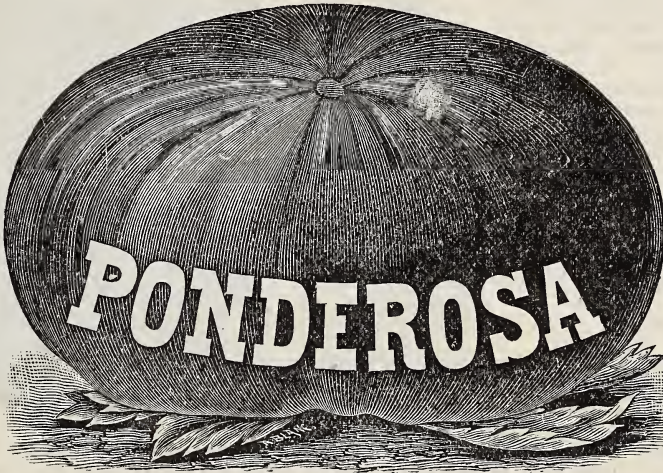
We invite your attention to our list of Tomatoes.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid.—One of the hardiest and rankest growers on the entire list. Its foliage is entirely different from anything else, having more the appearance of an Irish Potato vine than a Tomato. The fruit is very large, of beautiful purplish pink color, very heavy and solid, and of most delicate flavor. This sort matures its fruit very early, and as a shipper and keeper cannot be excelled. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Matchless.—A vigorous growing variety, foliage of dark green color, very rank, and holds out well throughout the hot summer. The fruit is very large, of dark red color, solid, fleshy, and is not subject to rot, nor does it have any green core. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., 1.50.

Ignotum.—A large, dark red, medium late tomato, very solid, uniformly smooth, closely constructed, scarcely ever rots from too much rain, and never cracks open. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

The largest,
firmest and
juiciest Toma-
to known.



This variety
contains more
solid meat and
fewer seeds
than any other
variety.

Ponderosa (see cut).—Unquestionably the largest tomato grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal red, and, on account of its compact structure, will keep longer than most any other sort. Recommended highly for home gardeners, but is not so prolific and universally smooth as the Beauty or Acme, and consequently not so desirable for shippers who grow for market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 40c.

Livingston's Beauty (see cut).—The best all-round tomato on earth, exceedingly early, large, smooth, and remarkably prolific. This tomato is absolutely perfect in every way, and is grown more largely by truckers and market gardeners than any other five sorts combined. The variety is of glossy crimson color, with slight tinge of purple, skin tough, good keeper and shipper, and entirely free from green core. Our seed stock is obtained direct from the originator. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Atlantic Prize.—The earliest tomato grown, largely planted by the truckers of the extreme south for shipment to northern markets before winter is really over. The fruit is small and much inferior in eating qualities to other sorts. But with all this against it, will mature for market much sooner than any other sorts possibly can, and will be found ready market. We can recommend it for an extremely early shipping variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Livingston's Dwarf Aristocrat.—This fine early variety in habit of growth and foliage resembles the "Dwarf Champion" very much, and might be taken for that popular variety if it were not for the color of its beautiful, rich, glossy, red fruit, much preferred in many localities to the purple or rose colored varieties. The size, solidity, productiveness, smoothness, flavor of its fruit, etc., is up to the present standard of excellence. It is desirable for forcing under glass, especially on the side benches, and for growing outside for early market purposes. It may be planted 3x2 feet, or even closer, making it also suitable for small gardens, where every foot of land is to be utilized. Its peculiar dark green foliage, and glossy, red fruit, attract the attention of every passer-by. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.



Do you use improved Implements—Send for our Implement Catalogue.

Prize Bell.—An extra early, large sort, very prolific, and will continue bearing for a long time. It is a fine, red sort, and one of our most popular varieties with the Birmingham truckers. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Acme (see cut).—This particular variety is well known to be one of the earliest, as well as the most prolific sort grown. The fruit is of good size, almost round, and of a beautiful purplish-pink color. This sort is always smooth, ripening all over at the same time; very few seeds, juicy and excellent flavor. It is a very hardy sort, and well adapted to the South. A popular one with the truckers and market gardeners. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Trophy.—A large, red, prolific sort, very hardy, a good keeper, strong acid flavor, and largely used for canning purposes. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Trophy.—A large, yellow, solid variety, very productive, smooth, and superior to the Red Trophy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Dwarf Tree Tomato.—A very stocky sort, hardy, standing up straight without any supports, fruit of good size, red, juicy, and of good flavor. A great curiosity. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Yellow Pear-Shaped.—A small Italian variety, producing its fruit in great clusters, shaped like a pear. Very rich in flavor, and very desirable for pickling and preserves. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Peach Tomato.—A peculiar variety of tomato, resembling a peach very much in form, very solid and of rich flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion.—A valuable early sort, standing upright; very prolific, fruit of good size, and resembling the Acme, only firmer, not so many seeds; a good shipper and more profitable to grow for early market, because no stakes are necessary, as it holds its own fruit above ground. The foliage is peculiar, being corrugated, and of a very dark green color. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Golden Queen.—This is one of the finest yellows grown, of distinct type and gives universal satisfaction. We do not claim it to be an early sort, but is a reliable one for main crop. The variety is hardy, makes a thrifty vine and the fruit is universally large and of a bright orange-yellow when ripe and of the very best eating quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Plum.—A curious variety, vines not unlike other sorts, but the fruit is borne in great clusters, resembling, when ripe, a fine, juicy, yellow plum. The fruit is small and unfit for market use, but of the very best quality for home use, making catsup or preserves. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

White's Excelsior.—Described as follows by the originator, Mr. F. S. White, who is one of our greatest agriculturalists. Mr. White has made a specialty of growing and perfecting this Tomato for years, and is confident that this variety is a great improvement over all other purple tomatoes:

"The vines are of a dark green, grow rapidly and to a great size, bears a heavier crop than any other purple variety, and continues bearing until killed by frost. The fruit is of a beautiful glossy dark or purple red, very large and set in great clusters, and retain their size until the last of the season, very thick meated and of the finest flavor and quality. The seed cavity in the fruit is so small that they are nearly solid, unlike other purple tomatoes, the skin is tough and they will bear long shipments, and hold their firmness several days longer than any other variety. This is a great advantage for the local market as well as for shipping. Is free from cracking, and ripens up evenly around the stems. The fruit of this variety are the most beautiful, most uniform, and have a greater diameter than any other tomato. Many varieties are too long or too thin for their circumference. This objection has been entirely removed in the Excelsior." Our stock is grown for us by the originator, and all seed of this variety offered this season has its parentage in or from one 18-oz. tomato grown by the originator in 1897, which shows how carefully this variety is bred. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Please note that we deliver all small garden seeds at Catalogue prices, either by mail or express. When you want to pay for delivery deduct from Catalogue prices at the rate of 10c per pound.

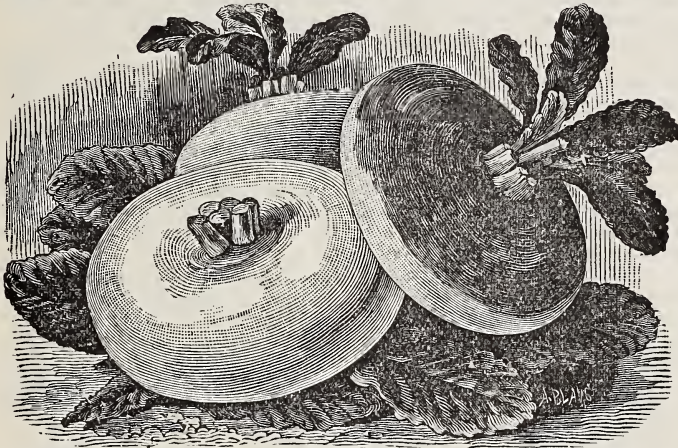


Acme tomato.

TURNIPS.

HOW TO GROW.—Turnips succeed best on new ground, and are much sweeter and juicy when grown on such land; still old ground may produce fine turnips if fertilized well. Turnips in this latitude may be sown eight month in the year. The Fall crop is usually sown from June to September, and the Spring from February to April. Sweetes or Ruta Bagas are best sown in June. Most all sorts of turnips do better drilled, but some of the quick-growing flat sorts produce well broadcast when not too thick. Turnips in drill should be thinned from four to six inches apart, and those broadcast should be no thicker. The flat sorts should be grown as near the top of the ground as possible. Not over two pounds of seed should be used broadcast to the acre, and only one pound should be used if drilled.

THE BEST FERTILIZER.—The best fertilizer for turnips is a liberal amount of stable manure broadcast; this induces a very rank foliage and needs the addition of kainit or potash to induce them to form bulbs. Wood ashes is a most excellent fertilizer for turnips, causing a very quick growth of roots which will be very tender, sweet and juicy.



Mammoth Red Top Globe.—This is one of the largest and finest of all the turnips, of a beautiful globe shape, with flesh pure white, and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Early White Flat Dutch (strap leaved)—This is one of the very earliest and choicest varieties grown. It is one of the best sorts for Spring sowing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Red or Purple Top (strap leaved)—This is a very early variety, cylindrical, flat, medium size, very small top, with but few leaves, which are of upright

growth, flesh fine-grained and tender. A purely American variety; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Large White Globe.—It is of a fine globe shape, very large, sometimes growing twelve and fifteen pounds each, and a large yielder. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Pomeranian White Globe.—It is a very fine table variety, not so pithy as the Large White Globe, and of more delicate flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 40c.

Large White Norfolk.—It is a choice white variety, growing to a very large size, productive and a good table or stock feeding sort. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Sweet German.—This is claimed by many to be far superior to all as a Winter Turnip. It should be planted very early, the same time as the Ruta Baga. The flesh is extremely hard and a beautiful white, and keeps as sound as a rock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Amber Globe.—The flesh is a beautiful yellow, very fine grained and very sweet. It will grow to very large size in the South, is one of our very best keepers for Winter use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Large Yellow Globe.—This is somewhat the same variety as the Amber Globe, differing a little in shape. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Long White Cow Horn.—This is a very fine Winter variety, penetrating deep into the ground and standing the entire Winter. Its growth in shape is similar to a cows horn. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.—This famous foreign variety, resembling in shape a finely formed Ruta Baga, is splendid for stock feeding, as well as for table use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Southern Seven Top (for greens).—It is the hardiest variety known, and will stand green all Winter, and make early Spring salad before anything else on the market. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Dixie Land, or Southern Prize.—A very large Winter variety, originating in the South, and is not affected by the Winter. Its growth resembles the Seven Top, only it makes a large, globe-shaped root. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Early White Egg.—One of the finest table varieties, shaped like an egg, grain very fine and of good flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Sow in drills latter part of June and July, make soil rich and cultivate well. When plants begin to form bulbs, throw plenty of dirt to them, which causes them to form a bulb and prevents them from going to shank. Ruta Baga should be thinned out shortly after coming up, to from six to eight

Ruta Baga.

inches apart, if not done promptly they will not amount to anything.

Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga.—One of the finest and best shaped sorts. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

White Ruta Baga.—Pure white, fine shape. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

All the seed on this page are delivered by mail or express at prices quoted. If you want to pay express or freight deduct ten cents per pound.

Important Grasses and Forage Crops

By G. B. McVAY.

The following pages should be of more interest to the farmers and stock raisers of the South than all the politics that will be paraded in the newspapers for the next four years. The information here given is not theoretical, nor is it overdrawn, but is based on absolute facts and experiments made by the Department of Agriculture and Experimental Stations scattered throughout the United States. The writer is very glad to note the increasing interest in this subject by the farmers of the South, which, in the judgment of all well posted men, must ultimately be of great benefit to every interest in the whole country. Sharp competition among the Southern farmers are forcing them to adopt diversified systems of agriculture. This more than anything else has, in the writer's judgment, brought this subject prominently before them.

There are four hundred species of grasses scattered over the Southern States, many of them valuable, but few appreciate their real value and but little attention is paid to harvesting these crops. To these natural, annual and perennial grasses may be added an extensive list of foreign grasses that can be easily produced in the South. This subject is of the greatest economic importance and volumes could be written showing these facts, but little can be said in a seed catalogue, hence the writer will be compelled to confine himself to a brief description of the different grasses and abbreviated directions for planting and cultivation.

To establish the value of different grasses and show the economy in their production, it is necessary that one should know the chemical composition or analysis of the different grasses to facilitate comparison and to furnish easily accessible data for use in arranging a well balanced feeding ration for stock. For this reason the following table is added from the Department of Agriculture.

VARIETY AND KIND OF FORAGE	FRESH OR AIR DRY SUBSTANCE						WATER FREE SUBSTANCE				
	Water	Ash	Crude Cellulose	Fat	Crude Protein	Nitrogen Free Extract	Ash	Crude Cellulose	Fat	Crude Protein	Nitrogen Free Extract
	P. CT.	P. CT.	P. CT.	P. CT.	P. CT.	P. CT.	P. CT.	P. CT.	P. CT.	P. CT.	P. CT.
Millet, Hungarian (hay).....	7.7	6.0	27.7	2.1	7.5	49.0	6.5	30.0	2.3	8.1	53.1
Millet, Hungarian (fresh).....	74.0	2.1	7.0	0.5	2.6	13.8	.....	26.9	1.9	10.0	53.1
Millet, Common (hay).....	15.0	4.3	28.3	1.8	6.6	44.0	.....	32.3	2.1	7.8	51.8
Millet, Common (fresh).....	65.0	1.7	11.0	1.0	2.6	18.7	.....	31.4	2.9	7.4	53.4
Millet, German (hay).....	14.0	.....	25.5	1.7	6.4	45.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timothy (hay).....	13.2	4.4	29.0	2.5	5.9	45.0	5.1	33.5	2.9	6.8	51.7
Timothy (fresh).....	61.6	2.1	11.8	1.2	3.1	20.2	5.4	30.7	3.1	8.0	52.8
Red Top or Herds (hay).....	8.9	5.2	28.6	1.9	7.9	47.4	5.7	31.4	2.1	8.7	52.1
Red Top or Herds (fresh).....	64.8	2.3	9.4	1.2	3.3	19.1	6.6	26.8	3.3	9.4	53.9
Orchard Grass (hay).....	9.9	6.0	32.4	2.6	8.1	48.6	6.7	36.0	2.9	9.0	45.4
Orchard Grass (fresh).....	73.0	2.0	8.2	0.9	2.6	13.3	7.4	30.4	3.3	9.6	49.3
Ky. Blue Grass (hay).....	11.9	7.1	30.4	2.2	7.6	40.8	8.2	34.4	2.5	8.6	46.3
Ky. Blue Grass (fresh).....	65.1	2.8	9.1	1.3	4.1	17.6	8.0	26.2	3.7	11.8	50.3
Crab Grass (hay).....	14.3	10.3	23.6	2.6	9.3	39.9	12.1	27.6	3.0	10.8	46.6
Corn Fodder (cured).....	42.2	2.7	14.3	1.6	4.5	34.7	4.7	24.7	2.8	7.8	60.1
Corn Fodder (fresh).....	79.3	1.2	5.0	0.5	1.8	12.2	5.6	24.1	2.6	8.8	58.9
Corn Silage.....	79.1	1.4	6.0	0.8	1.7	11.0	6.6	28.7	3.8	8.2	52.7
Johnson Grass (hay).....	9.6	6.5	32.8	1.8	6.1	43.2	7.2	36.3	2.0	6.7	47.8
Johnson Grass (fresh).....	78.8	1.9	5.6	1.2	3.0	9.5	9.4	25.6	5.7	14.8	44.4
Sorghum (cured).....	28.6	4.0	24.0	2.7	4.0	36.7	5.7	34.3	3.9	5.7	50.4
Sorghum (fresh).....	71.4	1.7	8.2	1.4	1.6	15.7	6.0	28.7	4.9	5.6	54.8
Sorghum Silage.....	75.6	1.6	7.6	1.0	1.4	12.8	6.5	31.1	4.1	5.8	52.5
Red Clover (hay).....	15.3	6.2	24.8	3.3	12.3	38.1	7.3	29.1	3.9	14.5	45.2
Red Clover (fresh).....	70.8	2.1	8.1	1.1	4.4	13.5	7.2	27.8	3.9	15.3	45.8
Crimson Clover (hay).....	9.6	8.6	27.2	2.8	15.2	36.6	9.5	30.1	3.1	16.8	40.5
Crimson Clover (fresh).....	80.9	1.7	5.2	0.7	3.1	8.4	8.9	27.2	3.6	16.3	44.0
Alfalfa (hay).....	8.4	7.4	25.0	2.2	14.3	42.7	8.1	27.3	2.4	15.6	46.6
A alfalfa (fresh).....	71.8	2.7	7.4	1.0	4.8	12.3	9.4	26.2	3.4	17.1	43.9
Cow Pea (hay).....	10.7	7.5	20.1	2.9	16.6	42.2	8.5	25.5	3.2	18.6	47.2
Cow Pea (fresh).....	83.6	1.7	4.8	0.4	2.4	7.1	10.5	29.5	2.6	14.3	43.6
Soja Bean (hay).....	11.3	7.2	22.3	5.2	15.4	38.6	8.1	25.1	5.9	17.4	43.5
Soja Bean (fresh).....	75.1	2.6	6.7	1.0	4.0	10.6	10.5	26.9	4.1	16.1	42.4
Japan Clover (hay).....	12.8	12.8	25.5	3.5	13.8	30.6	14.7	30.3	4.0	15.9	35.1
Spring Vetch (hay).....	8.8	4.3	24.6	3.2	18.3	40.8	4.7	27.0	3.5	20.1	44.7
Spring Vetch (fresh).....	81.0	1.8	3.5	0.7	4.5	8.5	9.5	18.3	3.8	24.4	44.0

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We expect to issue during the Summer of 1901 a Catalogue specially covering practical experiments with grasses and forage plants in Alabama. The edition will be limited in number, and if you are interested in this subject at all we would advise you to make early application for this book which will be supplied FREE OF CHARGE by mail to those interested.

AMZI GODDEN COMPANY,

Seed Merchants,

Birmingham, Ala.

CLOVER SEED

Red Clover,
(*Trifolium Pra-*
tense)—60 lbs. to

the bushel (see cut).—This is the most extensively cultivated clover in this country, because it is more universally adapted to all soils than any other sort. It will grow on thinner soil and withstand the drought better than most varieties, and besides succeeds well on hillsides and mountainous land, and is valuable for both hay and pasture. As a vegetable fertilizer it is hard to equal, being capable of enriching impoverished and worn-out land at less expense than any other plant, as the roots of well-established Red Clover contain more weight of dry matter than the crop above ground, which accounts for its wonderful ability to enrich soil.

Well established clover should yield two to five tons of hay per acre at one cutting, and it is hardly advisable to cut it more than once in a single season, unless it be very seasonable, and if you expect to leave it permanently, you must allow it time to grow out after cutting, and reseed itself in order to keep up a good stand. It is best, however, not to keep clover on a piece of land continually, but alternate every few years with other crops to prevent the land from becoming clover-sick.

We would recommend the sowing of fifteen pounds seed to the acre, from September to November, or in winter from January to March. In our experience it does better sown alone, but may be sown with fair success mixed with grass seeds or oats.

Red Clover is a stable American crop in some localities, and nearly two million dollars worth of the seed is exported to foreign countries annually. Lb., 15c; peck, \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Japan Clover, (*Lespedeza Striata*).—A valuable forage plant scattered over the entire South. It is an annual quick growing plant, affording pasture from early Spring until heavy frosts. It is found growing wild over meadows, fields, and even in the woods. It can be wonderfully improved by sowing on rich land where it will attain sufficient height to make it worth cutting for hay. Its ability to stand dry weather and heat, and thrive on any kind of soil, makes it a very important grass for forage as well as a soil renovator. Sow ten to fifteen pounds per acre, in March or April. Lb., 25c. Write for quantity price.

Burr Clover.—A valuable rank growing plant, suitable only for winter pasture. It should be planted in October or November, is available for pasture shortly after planting, and lasts until about April or May, then goes to seed and disappears until next fall. Lb., 25c.

Sapling (English or Mammoth) Clover.—60 lbs. to the bushel. This variety is different from the common Red, being a more vigorous grower, and coarser, hence it is especially suited for a green manuring crop. It will do well and make good hay on poor, thin soil, where the Red Clover will not grow. It should not be sown in deep, rich soil, as its growth would be too rapid and coarse for hay. Sow broadcast, on freshly harrowed land in August, September or October, or in January, February or March, or with oats or any other Spring grain as early as the ground is suitable to plow. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 20c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$8.00.

White Dutch Clover, (*Trifolium Repens*).—This is one of the hardiest of all clovers, a rapid, vigorous grower, and will bear more cuttings than any other sort. It spreads out, and makes a first-class sod, and will crowd out most any other kind of grass. The soil must be rich and loose for it to succeed, therefore it is better adapted for lawns than anything else, but it is largely sown for bees, as they are very fond of its bloom. All cattle are very great lovers of it, but they must not be allowed to take too much of it, as it very often salivates. Sow in Fall of year or latter part of



Alsike Clover.

winter, ten or twelve pounds to the acre and cover very lightly. Lb., 25c.

Alsike Clover, (*Trifolium Hybridum*) 60 lbs. to the bushel (see cut).—Extremely valuable for pasturage and soiling. Clover-sick land produces fine crops of Alsike. It is best adapted to most any strong soils, and has the property of self-sowing when the flowers are left to mature, which will cause it to endure fifteen, twenty or more years, as it does not heave out like common Red Clover. This clover is especially adapted for grazing purposes, as it quickly throws out young shoots when eaten down by cattle. It is excellent for sowing on hillsides or sloping lands, as it has a great mass of long, strong, fibrous roots, which prevent washing. Sow broadcast in Fall or Spring on freshly harrowed ground, or on other grain, ten pounds to the acre. Lb., 15c.

If grass seed are ordered by mail add 10c. per pound for postage.



Red Clover.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover, (*Trifolium Incarnatum*), 60 lbs. to the bushel, (see cut).—A very hardy annual clover now being largely grown throughout the South for a Winter pasture and soiling purposes. We think its greatest value to be a fertilizer, as a well set crop plowed under in March or April is equal in fertilizer to one or more tons of the average commercial fertilizer. The sod when plowed under rots very quickly and is ready to feed the early Spring crops. It is the most valuable fertilizer for a melon crop we have ever seen, while other vegetation will thrive almost as marvelously. It may be used in Winter for a pasture, or can be cut in Spring when in bloom, and makes a valuable hay, if cured with care. The seed must be sown in September or October to succeed. To sow in the Spring is a mere waste of time and money. It must also be sown by itself on well prepared land, that is, land that has been thoroughly and deeply broke. The seed should be sown at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre and covered very lightly, when it will come up at once, grow rapidly and afford a very early pasture. The plant is an annual and must be sown every year. Lb. 20c; pk. \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.



Crimson Clover.



Lucerne Clover or Alfalfa.

Lucerne Clover or Alfalfa, (*Medicago Sativa*), 60 lbs. to the bushel, (see cut).—This is one of the most valuable among the clovers for pasturing, hay and soiling purposes, its roots penetrating to the depth of 10 or 15 feet below the surface, which enables it to resist the dryest weather, and hold up green when all other grasses dry and wither. We especially recommend it above all other clovers for the rich, deep soils of the South. Sudden changes in temperature do not affect Alfalfa in the least. It stands the blizzards of the West and will survive weather 35 degrees below zero for a long period. It is extremely nutritious, (see page 50 for analysis), and all stock is particularly fond of it. This is such a valuable grass that certainly no farmer can find a reasonable excuse for not giving it a faithful trial on his land. It is not only perennial but perpetual, when once well established and is often cut three to six times in a season, yielding from a half to a ton of fine hay per acre each cutting. Care should be taken to cut it when coming to bloom as the quality of hay is much better at that period. In the South we would recommend that it be cut only once the first year, but after the first year it should be cut regularly whenever it comes to bloom. Alfalfa must be sown on high dry land, well prepared, and we would

recommend that it be fertilized the first year to give it a start. Raw ground bone with the addition of a little dried blood and muriate of potash has been found to be of great assistance in getting it established, but after its roots penetrate deep into the ground it will find for itself ample plant food to sustain it indefinitely. Alfalfa must not be sown on wet land or any place subject to overflow, as under such conditions will shortly die out. Alfalfa succeeds best sown by itself at the rate of 15 lbs. broad-cast to the acre. Ground should be deeply worked and made smooth before sowing, and in the South Fall sowings are preferable. Lb. 20c; pk. \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.

ABOUT PRICES.

At the writing of this catalogue it is absolutely impossible to make definite quotations on grasses and forage plants. It is much better to write for prices as we will not be bound by any prices shown here but will always give you the lowest prices ruling at time of shipment, which are invariably lower than catalogue rates. We wish to state further also that we do not guarantee seed in any way notwithstanding we take the utmost care in every way to furnish only seed that are known to us to be gilt edged.

Orchard Grass, (*Dactylis Glomerata*), 14 lbs. to the bushel, (see cut).—On account of its rapid growth, this is one of the most popular and valuable of all grasses for pasturing and hay. It is about two weeks earlier than ordinary grasses, and the last to yield to frost in the Fall. Bears repeated pasturing and mowing more than any other variety. By giving it a good start in the Fall, it will furnish good pasture far into the Winter, and, in some sections, through the entire Winter. It stands a severe drought better than any other grass, and is admirably adapted to the South, although it succeeds well in any climate or soil where other grasses succeed. Sow broadcast in August, September or October, or in January, February, March or April, two bushels to the acre. The United States is the natural home of the Orchard grass, and she exports annually about half of her seed crop to Europe. No farmer should be without this valuable grass. Lb. 20c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

Red Top or Herds Grass, (*Agrastis Vulgaris*), 14 lbs. to the bushel (see cut).—This is one of the most valuable quick growing pasture and hay grasses grown. Its chief value is as pasture grass. It comes up very



Red Top.

quickly and grows off rapidly and becomes in condition to pasture much sooner than any other grass. It succeeds best on low lands, does admirably on wet, stiff bottom lands, and is not affected at all by excessive overflows. It succeeds fairly well, however, on uplands, and is a first-class grass to sow on hill-sides or rolling land to prevent washing. It produces better sown alone but may be successfully grown mixed with Orchard or Blue Grass. Sow on well prepared land in early Fall or Spring two bushels to the acre. Cover very lightly as the seed are exceedingly small, there being about 8,000,000 to the pound of well cleaned seed. Price of fancy cleaned seed: Lb 20c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

English Blue Grass (Meadow Fescue, Evergreen, or Randall Grass), (*Festuca Pratensis*), 24 lbs. to the bushel, (see cut).—This is a perennial grass; grows to about the height of Timothy; is cured like Timothy, and yields about the same quantity but much better hay. This is one of the most valuable pasture grasses we have, as its long and tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It is some ten days earlier than any other grass, (except Orchard Grass), and will stand heavy grazing. Its roots penetrate twelve to fifteen inches deep, which keeps it alive and growing when other grasses are burned out. It remains green and furnishes grazing throughout the Winter, hence its name.

“Evergreen.” It is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. It ripens about the same time as Red Clover and they can be sown together. Sow broadcast from September to December or in the Spring with other grasses. If sown with clover, one bushel, broadcast, with one quart of clover to the acre. If sown alone, one and a half to two bushels to the acre. Lb. 15c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.75.

Texas Blue Grass, (*Poa Arachnifera*).—A very hardy perennial evergreen grass that was discovered on the prairies of Texas in 1853 and is now being grown in a great many sections of the South. It is the greatest drought resisting grass known, standing after Bermuda has succumbed to the long droughts, and continues growing during the entire Winter. It makes a strong top growth for hay and a matted sod, standing continued pasturing. It roots deeply and spreads rapidly by buds from long, strong, underground stems which by their vigor resist the encroachments of Bermuda, and when once established last a lifetime, and never have to be reseeded again. It is best propagated by cuttings of the roots or sets. Twenty thousand sets are required to plant an acre, one for every two square feet. We can supply sets at \$1.25 per 1,000. We formerly supplied seed of this grass but have discontinued the practice on account of so much dissatisfaction regarding their germination. We have known the seed to lie dormant in soil for two years before germinating. They seldom germinate under one year

German Millet, (*Panicum Germanicum*), 50 lbs. to the bushel.—This variety is another annual grass, and stands pre-eminently at the head of the list, and is an improvement on the common Millet and Hungarian. When grown under favorable circumstances, the yield of this plant is enormous. Like all Millets, it requires rich soil, where it frequently attains the height of six feet. When cultivated for seed, it sometimes produces seventy-five bushels to the acre, or when cultivated for hay, as much as four or six tons, have been gathered. It will grow on almost any soil, and will make fine crops when given ordinary attention. Under favorable circumstances it matures in from six to eight weeks. For hay the seed should be sown very thick, and cut while young, otherwise it will be coarse and less profitable. It stands dry weather better than any other variety of Millet, hence it is well adapted to the South. Sow in April, May, June or July. For hay one bushel to the acre, broadcast; for seed, drill half bushel to three pecks to the acre. Bu. \$1.25.



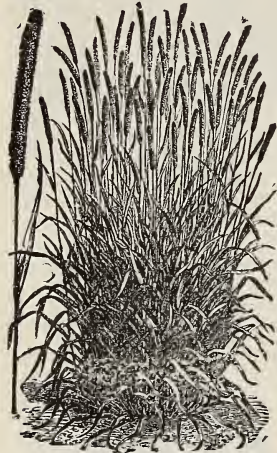
Orchard Grass.



English Blue Grass.

GRASS SEED

country than any other grass. It thrives best on a deep, moist, loamy soil, where a good crop will usually produce two to five tons of most excellent hay, which usually brings in the market from ten to twenty dollars per ton. The proper time to cut it is when it is in bloom, as the hay then will be found most nutritious and very much relished by all stock. The seed should be sown from September to November, or in February or March, ten or fifteen pounds to the acre, and take care you do not cover too deep, as the seed is very small, there being about 1,250,000 seed to the pound. Lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.



Timothy.

March, the earlier the better, not less than two to three bushels of extra clean seed to the acre, and be careful to cover lightly. Lb., 20c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

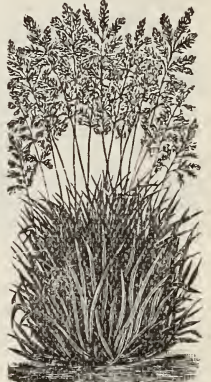
Johnson Grass, (Sorghum Halapense), variously known as Means, Cuba, Syrian, European Millet, Green Valley, Guinea Grass, etc., 25 lbs. to the bushel (see cut).—This grass, though not new, has within the past few years come under very favorable notice, and is now growing more and more in demand throughout the country, but especially in the Cotton States, where it has given greater satisfaction as a hay and forage plant. Being a perennial, it starts early in the Spring, grows vigorously until frost in the Fall. Its long roots, penetrating deep for moisture, enables it to stand the severe drought. Is very nutritious, full of saccharine, and is eagerly devoured by all stock. Hogs will devour the roots as eagerly as they do sweet potatoes. When Johnson Grass first appears above ground it resembles corn. When about an inch high two blades appear, and when the weather is warm it grows very rapidly, and three to four weeks is sufficient to bring it to maturity, when it can be cut again. As many as six cuttings have been made in one season, with good product each cutting. To make the best hay it should be cut when in bloom. Sow broadcast in August or September on fresh, well prepared ground, or in Spring; one to two bushels extra clean seed to the acre. Lb., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.00.



Johnson Grass.

until you get it started, when sets may be drawn from it and transplanted to permanent ground, about six to eight inches apart, when it will soon cover the soil. In the meantime the seed-bed will fill up the places made vacant by the withdrawing of sets, and the same process may be repeated until you have set out your entire farm. This method is also more practicable on account of the great expense of the seed. The Bermuda does not develop seed in the United States, and what we get has to be imported from Southern Europe, where it is a native, and not Bermuda Islands, as is erroneously assumed. Bermuda may be sown in the Fall mixed with Winter grasses, rye, barley or oats at the rate of three to five pounds to the acre, when the seed will lie dormant protected by the grasses until the following Spring when it will come up and soon establish itself permanently. Extra clean seed, \$1.00 per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass, (Poa Pratensis), 14 lbs. to the bushel (see cut). Nothing equals this grass for a permanent pasture, but it is not suitable for hay at all as it is very difficult to cure it. This grass does not succeed well, however, only on soil that contains a good deal of lime, and if your soil does not contain it, it is necessary to broadcast it over your land before sowing. Blue grass should be planted on good soil that has been well prepared by deep and thorough plowing. It succeeds well in woodland pasture, as it will grow under shade and will produce a thick mat of blades that afford an excellent pasture throughout the entire Winter. It does not become perfect until the second or third year after sowing, but when well set is a permanent growth and is not affected in the least by excessive cold weather but seems to thrive best during such weather. It is used more largely for lawns than any other grass. The seed is very small, there being about 2,375,000 seed to the lb. Sow from September to



Kentucky Blue Grass.

NOTE.—Johnson Grass when once well set is difficult to eradicate, but if you take care of it right, plow it up once a year, and in Spring reseed it, you will get a permanent thick stand, when the hay will be much better and yield you more revenue to the acre than most any crop you can grow. Johnson Grass may be destroyed by plowing up in December and January, at this time of the year the roots will bleed and the cold weather will rot them out, repeated sowings of cow peas should follow in April and August to shade out any plants left.

Bermuda.—One of the most valuable grasses for pasture grown in the South. It is very hardy and vigorous, and mats the ground with a perfect turf not equaled by any other grass. It is especially valuable in the South on account of its ability to stand the severest drought and afford a green pasture when everything else is dead. The only objection to the grass is it does not survive cold weather, but the roots are not affected and will begin to sprout anew as soon as warm weather returns. A great many farmers would have a Bermuda pasture if it was not so much trouble to start. The quickest way is to secure sod or sets and plant it where you want it to remain, when it will soon cover the ground and be ready for pasturing. To those who cannot secure sod or sets we can furnish seed, but it is very tedious to get a start from this source. The best and cheapest way to get a start from seed is to

Rhode Island Bent Grass, (*Agrastis Canina*).—A valuable grass in some localities, resembling the Red Top or Herds Grass very much, and may be sown and cultivated the same. The seed in appearance looks like Red Top, is a very hardy grower, germinates quickly after planting, and soon forms a beautiful mat of slender and delicate growth, valuable for either pasture or hay, and on account of its beauty and quick growth is much used for lawn purposes. We can recommend this grass highly for stiff bottom lands and in salt atmospheres nothing will equal it. Lb. extra clean seed, 20c; bu. 14 lb., \$2.50.

Creeping Bent Grass, (*Agrastis Stolonifera*). This grass resembles very much the Rhode Island Bent Grass; it is a standard natural grass in Germany, and practically all the seed sold in this country is imported from that country, where it is found wild, growing everywhere. It is one of the most quick growing and valuable grasses for binding soil than any one in our whole list. It is largely used in preventing small streams from washing, and nothing better can be planted around ditches or terraces to hold them intact. It is much used for lawn purposes on account of the beautiful turf it forms quickly, and is very valuable for permanent pasture, and on good bottom land will yield a large tonnage of most excellent hay. Lb. extra clean seed, 20c; bu. of 14 lbs., \$2.50. Two bushels should be used in seeding an acre.

Annual Sweet Vernal, (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*).—A valuable rapid growing grass, largely used in pasture mixtures. It cures beautifully and is a most excellent hay when cured. It has a delightful odor and imparts its fragrance to an entire hay crop when only a small amount is used. From three to five lbs. of seed should be used in a grass mixture sufficient for an acre of ground. Lb., 15c.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass, (*Avena Elatior*).—A variety of grass coming into much prominence in Alabama, on account of the universal success attending its planting. This grass may be sown in Alabama either in the Fall or Spring, but fall sowings are preferable. When sown in the Fall it will grow to three or four feet high by June, when it should be cut while in bloom, and on fair land ought to yield three tons of excellent hay per acre. It does fairly well on sandy land, but succeeds best where there is a good clay subsoil. It has been found that when seasonable, two or sometimes three cuttings may be made of this grass. Besides being a profitable grass for hay, it is successfully used as a pasture grass by itself, or sown with Timothy, Orchard Grass, or Clover. Thirty pounds of seed is required to sow an acre. Lb., 15c; bu. of 11 lbs., \$1.50.


Awnless Brome Grass, (*Bromus Inermis*).—This wonderful grass from Russia has received more attention from agriculturists in the United States for the past three years than most any other forage plant. Most of the experiments have been carried on in the Northwest where it is desirable to secure a grass that will stand severe drouths and cold. The experiments have been so far very successful, and the variety has now passed the experimental stage in this country. Few experiments have been made in the South, but we are convinced that it will prove of great value on account of its ability to stand severe drouths. In the West seed are planted in early Spring, but we think in the South it would do better planted in the Fall. It is a perennial and when once established will last indefinitely. It is a rapid grower, suitable for either pasture or hay—ought to yield three tons of hay per acre. It succeeds well on most any class of soil, but grows taller on rich land, sometimes three to five feet. Thirty to forty pounds of seed is required to the acre. Pound 15c.

Rescue Grass, (*Bromus Shradleri*).—This variety of Brome Grass unlike the Awnless Brome is no stranger to the South, but has been in cultivation to a limited extent for several years. It is recommended very highly by some farmers for wet lands, but it is not essential to plant on wet or bottom land. It grows to perfect success on the prairies of Texas, and it is no doubt a fact that it succeeds especially well on black muck land. When seasons are favorable it can be cut at least three times a year, and while the hay is somewhat coarse, it is very succulent, and eagerly eaten by all classes of stock. Large quantities of this grass is used in the South to hold embankments, prevent creeks and ditch banks from washing, and while performing this function, makes valuable grazing for all stock. It may be sown most any month in the year, preferably, however, in Fall or early Spring. Sow 25 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 20c.

SEED GRAIN

Farmers in the South are exhibiting more interest than ever in fine seed grain suitable for the South. We carry the most complete assortment and the largest stock at all times

of any house in the South. Our Fall Catalogue gives more complete descriptions than will be found here, but the following will possibly be of interest to you.

 All the seed Wheat sold by us is carefully graded, screened and machine cleaned.

Purple Straw or Blue Stem.—The most popular smooth-head wheat sold in Alabama. Very early, always escaping the rust, very hardy, and the safest cropper on the list. The grain is of good size and quality of flour excellent. Price of seed usually about \$1.25 bushel.

Early Red May.—A very popular smooth-head sort over the entire South. It is very early, grain plump and makes the best of flour. We sell the true Early Red May and not the Northern Red Wheat, which is always late. Price usually about \$1.25 per bushel.

Fultz.—The standard smooth-head wheat over the whole United States. It is one of the most reliable productive wheats for the North and gives excellent satisfaction in the South. The grain of the Fultz is large, hard, and yields most excellent flour. Price usually about \$1.25 per bushel.

Fulcaster Bearded.—We scarcely ever offer any other variety of bearded wheat, because most of them are late in the South and usually get ruined from the rust. The Fulcaster grown in Tennessee is an early wheat and makes the largest and heaviest grain of any sort we sell. The objection to this wheat on account of the sticky beards is, no doubt, overbalanced with other good qualities. Price usually about \$1.25 per bushel.

Currill's Prolific.—A smooth-head variety of wheat not yet very widely known except in sections of Tennessee and Kentucky, where it is knocking out all the other sorts. It is as early as most any variety, makes a very small, almost round, plump grain, hard and of the very best quality. The best recommendation we can give it is that no other variety will yield as many bushels to the acre, nor grow as tall on poor land. Price usually about \$1.25 per bushel.

Early Moore.—An old standard smooth-head sort, very early and producing a large, handsome grain, very reliable in its yield and usually matures before rust can damage. For an all-round sort you could not do better. Price usually about \$1.25 per bushel.

Poole.—A smooth-head variety, very much akin to the old fashioned Purple Straw or Blue Stem, equally as early and prolific and will yield as much per acre. Price usually about \$1.25 per bushel.

Rye (Small Black Winter).—Few farmers really appreciate the value of Black Winter Rye as a reliable Winter pasture, and it is curious that every one does not have a patch of Winter Rye for his calves and other stock to graze on. If this rye be planted in August or September it becomes available inside of sixty days for grazing, and the forage is most excellent for all stock. It agrees with them, is very healthy and no danger of over-feeding. When planted reasonably early and gets well established no kind of weather in the Winter can injure it. The best feature about the grain is that it is fairly successful on poor land, although, of course, will succeed much better on good land. For pasture, three pecks to a bushel should be used on an acre. Price usually about \$1.00 per bushel.

Barley (Winter).—Winter Barley should be sown more generally than it is, especially where soil is good, it is better than rye. The forage contains more nutriment, is hardier than rye and all classes of stock like it better. It should be sown from September to December, the earlier the better, at the rate of one bushel to the acre.

Oats, Gray Winter Turf.—Turf Oats of all kinds are fast coming to the front in the South as a reliable Winter grazing crop, having passed the experimental stage. We anticipate inside of five years that practically no other oats will be grown in Alabama. Besides affording a valuable Winter pasture, will make a fine crop of oats in Spring much earlier than the ordinary rust-proof planted in Spring. These oats may be planted from August to March, but of course where they are to be grazed should be planted in early Fall. They are decidedly more profitable when sown in September or October. One bushel, if they could be distributed properly, would be sufficient for an acre, but where sown by hand one and a-half to two bushels should be used. They come up promptly and soon begin to turf out, spread and shortly cover the ground entirely with a thick mat of beautiful green forage. They are available for grazing within sixty days after planting, and if stock be taken off in latter part of February or March will come out and make a fine crop of Oats. The only objection to these oats is that when grazed too heavily will contain more or less cheat in the crop of oats. This comes from numerous suckers that are thrown out when grazed closely. We don't consider this a real objection when the oats are grown only for a grazing crop. The seed stock we supply is always free from cheat, made so by screening. The gray variety is not so heavy as the black varieties, but ought to yield fifty to sixty bushels of oats to the acre. Price usually about 75c. per bushel.

Black Winter Turf.—This oat in growth and advantages is identical to the gray turf oats, only it is a heavier oat, often weighing thirty-eight to forty lbs. to the bushel. It is claimed by some to be hardier, but in our experiments we found no difference. Price usually about 70c. to 75c. per bushel.

Culberson Winter Oats.—This variety of turf oats is a decided improvement on both the gray and black turf oats. It is the heaviest oat grown and the biggest yielder. It is no uncommon thing to make a hundred bushels of oats to the acre by planting this variety. These oats are no fraud nor experiment, but are gilt-edged in every respect. Price usually about 75c. per bushel.

Burt Oats.—A well-known light, bright, extra early oat, valuable for planting in Spring for an early green feed crop. No other sort of oat is near so early. Price per bushel, 65c.

Texas Rust-Proof.—The standard oat for main crop throughout the South; very reliable and rust-proof. Price of strictly first-class stock, 45c. per bushel.

VALUABLE FORAGE PLANTS AND MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

Southern Field or Cow Peas.—This specie of pea, which should rightfully be called a bean, is the best known in the South of any other forage plant, but there is a great deal yet for the farmers to learn about this most practical of all forage plants. It possesses many and peculiar advantages over any other class of forage plants. In the first place it may be sown from April to September, the latter sowing while not maturing a seed crop will yield a quantity of hay besides adding no inconsiderable amount of nitrogen to the soil, and especially so if vines are turned under before the freezes come on. In the second place they will thrive on any class of soil, and poor soil is really preferable to plant them on, especially if a seed crop is desired, for it is a fact that they seed better on poor soil, for the reason that on rich soil the vines grow so rank that thorough pollinization is not so completely affected, and besides the light and heat cannot penetrate to ripen the fruit. Another favorable advantage in favor of this variety of forage plant is that it may be planted at the last plowing of corn, does not injure or interfere with the growth of the corn, but on the contrary is an actual benefit, as the vines create a dense shade for the ground, preventing its too rapid evaporation of moisture, thereby feeding the soil with nitrogen and at the same time preventing evapora-

tion. A great many experiments have been made as to the value of nitrogen to an acre of pea vines when turned under at different stages of their growth, and practical scientists have estimated it from ten to twenty dollars, varying considerably, due to the conditions of the weather as well as character of soil and depth of the covering. These experiments have brought out the peculiar facts that pea vines even after they have thoroughly matured and stood several killing frosts do not lose any considerable amount of their nitrogen. Besides the value of Cow Peas as a forage plant and fertilizing agent they form a considerable portion of the staple ration of the Southern farmer, being very nutritious, easily digested and within the reach of all in price.

Please note the following varieties of peas and that some are more valuable than others as a forage plant. There are a great many mixed as well as distinct varieties that we do not catalogue for the reason that we are not always able to procure any considerable quantity

Unknown or Wonderful Pea.—A most valuable Cow Pea for forage and enriching soil. This variety, like all the rest of the cow peas, originated in the South, and is far superior to any of the novelties or advertised fakes—new things that are so much talked about in Northern agricultural journals. Every farmer in the South knows what cow peas will do. This variety is essentially a vine pea, and only has to be planted very thinly to cover the ground with a mass of vines. Besides its wonderful production of foliage, it is a great yielder of peas. It grows luxuriantly on any kind of soil and its qualities as a soil enricher when turned under are well known to the farmers of the South. Price usually about \$1.25 bushel.

Clay Pea.—This variety is closely akin to Unknown or Wonderful, but does not make quite so rank foliage. It is a certain crop, however, and more largely planted than any other sort. Price usually about \$1.25 bu.

Red Ripper.—An immensely productive sort, standing dry weather better than any other sort; produces a large growth of vines; ripens its fruits much earlier than the Clay or Unknown. Price usually about \$1.25 bu.

Whippoorwill.—A very popular early bunch sort, producing an abundance of peas very early, and are especially valuable from the fact that the pea crop may be gathered in time to turn vines under for Fall plantings of grain, vegetables, etc. The peas are brown-speckled, and are much easier gathered than the vine sorts. Price usually about \$1.25 bu.

California Black Eye.—This is the earliest cow pea known. It will positively produce ripe fruit almost as quick as a bunch snap bean. As many as three crops can be easily grown in a season, if first planting be made in April. It is a dwarf bush variety and exceedingly prolific. The pea is unusually large, about the size of a kidney wax bean, looks like a bean and has a distinct black eye. The eating qualities of this pea are far superior to any variety we have ever seen. Price usually about \$4.00 bu.

Kidney Vetch.—A valuable perennial foliage plant, wholly unlike other vetches in growth and appearance of seed. It is highly spoken of by some farmers as being adapted to sandy soils and dry situations. We recommend its sowing in the Fall of the year, same time as clover, and same treatment should be accorded it. It will give much better results the second season, especially sowings made in the Spring. Sow twenty pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 25c.

Vetch, Sand or Hairy (*Vicia Villosa*). Fifty pounds to the bushel. A wonderful winter forage plant suitable for the South and coming into almost universal use. A great deal of literature and bulletins have been distributed for the past three years, and it is now well known to be a success and to have passed the experimental stage. Vetch may be sown in the South in either Spring or Fall, but Fall Sowings have proved much more profitable. The seeds are round, hard, and looks a little like Okra. It should be sown broadcast on freshly prepared land from September to December, at the rate of fifty pounds to the acre. It will come up quickly and grow off rapidly. It has the appearance somewhat of an English pea, after it is up and resembles slightly Alfalfa. The foliage is a deep emerald green, and considerable of its color is present after it has been made into hay. It is valuable both as a grazing crop and for hay. It should be cut after it has blossomed out and formed seed pods, but if not cut promptly then the development of seed will ruin the quality of hay. Fall sowings are usually ready to cut by June or July, and if seasonable will grow out again and two cuttings can usually be made, yielding about three tons per acre. One of its best points must not be overlooked, and that is that it is a great soil enricher, contributing nitrogen in like manner to Cow Peas, but not so great a portion. If Vetch be sown in the Fall for a grazing crop only we would advise mixing with Winter Turf Oats, Rye or Barley; either mixture makes an excellent pasture. When mixed with other seed one-fourth to one-half bushel is sufficient to the acre. Price, lb. 15c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.

Sorghum (For Forage).—The increase in the last five or six years in the use of Sorghum for forage is the wonder of every Seedsman. Just a few year ago, we sold only a small quantity for forage while the past season our sales run into the thousands of bushels. Scarcely any kind of forage is more valuable for hay, but as a green feeding crop it should not be used. When it is green it is very hard to digest and often kills cattle by choking them to death and not by poisoning them as popularly supposed. Sorghum should not be sown on poor land, but for hay should be broadcasted on good land. Much different opinion exists as to the correct time to cut Sorghum for hay. The most popular one is to cut when in full bloom or when the seed are in the dough. One should be careful to cut when weather is dry and plenty of sun. After cutting it should lie in the sun for two or three days and then be carefully shocked and allowed to remain about a week, then tear the shocks apart, allow it to sun a day or two, when it is ready for the barn. The greatest objection to Sorghum is that it is very exhausting to the land, and should not be rotated, but followed by cow peas or some other soil enricher. Three varieties of Sorghum are popular for forage and we don't think there is really much difference, Early Orange, Early Amber, Red Top. Price usually about \$1.25 per bushel. One to one and a-half bushel should be sown broadcast to the acre.

Kaffir Corn (Chicken Corn, etc.)—A vigorous growing plant, resembling sorghum very much, only making heavier foliage, containing a great deal of saccharine matter, and if planted early several cuttings can be made. It should be cut in early bloom, when it makes the tenderest hay. Price usually about \$1.25 bu.

Evergreen Broom Corn.—This is decidedly the most popular broom corn grown. Usually grows from eight to ten feet high, makes a vigorous stalk, stands up well, and is always free from crooked brush. The fibre of the Evergreen is always long and very fine. If you will investigate, you will find a big demand for broom corn, and farmers will find it very profitable to grow. Price usually about \$2.00 bu.

Japanese Buckwheat—The kernels of this sort are twice the size of those of any other variety, and of a shape peculiar and distinct from all others. The color of the kernels is also distinct, being a rich dark shade of brown. The straw is heavier, very branchy, and does not need to be sown as thickly as other kinds. The quality is excellent and the yield is enormous. It is much earlier than the Silver Hull. A more profuse bloomer and much better for bees than any other sort. Price usually about \$1.25 bu.

Chufas.—This is an underground product, growing near the surface and easily reached. The plant resembles some green forage grass, and produces a very delicious small nut resembling the almond in taste. They are largely sought after by hogs, chickens, etc. The nuts are full of rich saccharine matter, and are great fat producers. The nuts should be planted in early Spring, about one to every four or five inches of the drill. Price usually about \$2.75 bu.

Buckwheat, 52 lbs. to the bu.—Is extensively sown for bees, and makes an excellent green fertilizer when turned under about the time it is in full bloom. It should be sown broadcast in June or July; one bushel to the acre. Bu. \$1.25.

Pearl or Cat Tail Millet.—One of the most valuable green forage crops that can be grown. It is entirely different to the German Millet. Seed is larger, not so round, and bright in color. The seed may be sown either in drill or broadcast as soon as all danger of frost is over; if broadcasted, one bushel should be sown to the acre. It will come up at once, and grows remarkably fast, and early sowings may be cut as many as a half dozen times in one season. It is eagerly devoured by all stock when green, and makes a most excellent hay when cured. Dairymen and farmers throughout the entire South are now sowing it extensively for hay and green forage crop. It is very nutritious, and producing such an enormous yield per acre makes it a most valuable plant. Our seed stock is grown in the South, where it is admirably adapted, and is a pronounced success. Clean seed free of chaff, lb. 10c. Prices on application for larger quantity.

Spring Vetches or Tares, (Vicia Sativa).—This valuable forage plant comes from England and Scotland, where it is used largely and is similar corresponds with them to the Cow Pea in this country. It is a Spring and Summer growth, the same as the Cow Pea, feeds the same and is largely used as a green manuring crop. It possesses the advantage over field peas of making a hay crop much quicker. It is grown largely in the North and Canada where the Southern Cow Pea would not have time to mature a hay crop. Very poor worn-out land will make a profitable crop of hay and much quicker than Cow Pea. Sow in April one bushel to acre. Lb. 10c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00.

Soja Bean (Coffee Bean, German Coffee Berry, etc.)—This valuable forage plant is found catalogued under many different names, and while it is lauded by many to be a new novelty, the fact is it has been common to Alabama farmers for several years. The dry bean in appearance resembles a slick English pea, and of very nutty and nutritious taste, and is said, if roasted, makes a pretty good substitute for coffee. The stalks grow somewhat like cotton, and produce an immense quantity of pods, well filled with the nutritious bean. The foliage, as well as the fruit, is much relished by all classes of stock. We question its ability as a soil enricher unless the stalks be turned under, as the plant takes considerable potash from the soil in its development of stock and fruit. But it is a fact that it collects a considerable quantity of nitrogen. You can see the balls on the roots by pulling up a stalk that has matured ripe beans. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50.

Velvet Bean.—A comparatively new forage plant with real merit as a green manuring agent. There is hardly any limit to its rank growth; notable for its great per cent. of nitrogen, hence its value as a soil enricher when plowed under. The vines appear to lose none of their nitrogen after being killed by frosts, and if too rank to plow under while green, may be done after vines are dead. We are constantly receiving such wonderful reports from the Velvet Bean that we are really afraid to put some of them in print. The pods are born in great clusters and covered with a soft downy black dressing resembling velvet. The dry beans are large, almost round, resembling a wren's egg, only darker speckled. Velvet Bean, to be profitable, ought to be planted in early part of April, and on account of it growing so rank should be sown thick, or it will be impossible to cut for hay. We believe one to two bushels should be sown to the acre. We have an unlimited quantity of seed this season and are in position to offer much cheaper than heretofore. Price of seed usually about \$1.50 bu.

Giant Beggar Weed—A forage plant of real merit gaining a great deal of attention lately. On account of its many good qualities, the most notable of which are its adaptability to thin, sandy lands and its marvelous rank growth, which attains ordinarily two or three feet in height, and not infrequently six to seven feet. Sow from April to June, broadcast ten to fifteen pounds to the acre, or in rows three feet apart and only three or four pounds of seed in drills to acre. It should be cut when about two feet high, and may be fed green or cured for hay. If seasonable it will grow out repeatedly after cutting and produce a succession of crops. Lb. 25c.

Dwarf Essex Rape.—A very popular forage plant on account of its rapid growth, becoming available in ten weeks after sowing and will produce twenty to thirty tons of green stuff per acre. It will grow two or three feet high and smother out any objectionable grass, is perfectly hardy, and may be sown any month in the year in the South. Sow five pounds broadcast to the acre, or plant in drills same as turnips. Lb. 25c.

Wild Rice.—Valuable to plant in shallow places of ponds or lakes, affords a refuge for small fish and attracts ducks and other fowl game in the Fall who feed on the seed stalks after they fall over in the water. The seed should be soaked in water before planting or mixed with dirt to make them sink to bottom. Seed may be planted any time as they lie dormant until water gets warm. Lb. 25c.

Spanish Peanuts.—Now being grown largely over the entire South for a feed crop. The vines of this variety of peanut cures beautifully and makes an abundant yield of very nutritious hay. The vines are usually pulled up and nuts and all allowed to cure together, and as a fattener for hogs can scarcely be equalled. Each vine produces an enormous quantity of the nuts. If you try it you will be pleased with the results. Qt. 10c; pk. 40c; bu. \$1.50.

Virginia Peanuts.—The standard peanut grown for the market. It requires a bushel of unshelled nuts to plant an acre. Qt. 10c; pk. 40c; bu. \$1.50.

Sunflower (Mammoth Russian).—The enormous yield of seed from this variety makes it very profitable to grow for chicken feed. Will fatten fowls of every kind quicker than anything else. Lb. 10c.

Teosinte.—A valuable quick growing, branching fodder plant, used as a green feed or cured like ordinary fodder. The fodder is more nutritious and contains more saccharine matter than fodder from corn. It is a rapid grower, and stools out enormously after cutting. It is very profitable to grow and deserves a trial from every one. Lb. 75c.

Valuable Hints on Fertilizing.

Phosphoric Acid.—This important fertilizing agent is derived from a great many sources, but the chief source is from phosphate rock, which is found in large quantities in Florida, Tennessee and more or less in most of the Southern States. This rock is reduced to a fine powder, treated with sulphuric acid and made available for plant life. The commercial phosphate usually contains from ten to fifteen per cent. of phosphoric acid, averaging from eleven to thirteen per cent. The value of phosphoric acid, established under the fertilizer laws of Alabama, is five cents per pound, so in a thirteen per cent. acid you have 260 lbs. phosphoric acid to the ton, at 5c. per lb.—makes the commercial value of a thirteen per cent. acid phosphate \$13.00 per ton. Outside of the commercial value of phosphate there exists practically no physical value, in other words, an application does not afford any mechanical results by rendering the soil more tillable or alluvial. There is only one disadvantage in the use of the commercial phosphate, that is in most instances it becomes available too rapid, sometimes heating and injuring young roots that it comes in too close contact with, besides it is impossible to avoid a considerable quantity of sulphuric acid, which in a free state and too great quantities often causes injury. In our judgment phosphate is better used in a compost with other manures, when it not only adds the element of phosphoric acid but performs a valuable function as a mechanical agent in reducing the compost to a condition that makes it more easily distributed.

Uses of Phosphate.—It must be understood that phosphoric acid in some degree is required in the growth of practically all vegetation, and a fertilizer cannot be understood as complete without it, but the following staples especially demand it in considerable quantities: Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn—in fact all classes of cereals feed largely on phosphoric acid, it being necessary to develop a good plump grain.

Ground Bone a Source for Phosphoric Acid.—We have made considerable experiments with commercial phosphate and bone meal to determine which is the most economical fertilizer, which has convinced us that bone meal from the proper sort of bones is by far the most economical. What we mean by the proper kind of bones are ones that have not been cooked or boiled for the purpose of eliminating the nitrogen. We supply a pure raw ground bone meal which contains, according to tests made by Prof. Ross, State Chemist, 24.84 per cent. of phosphoric acid to the ton, which shows a value, at 5c. per lb., of \$24.84. This sample of bone meal also contains 4.07 per cent. of nitrogen, or 81.4 lbs. to the ton, which shows at value of 17½c per lb. of \$14.34½, making a total commercial value of \$39.04½ per ton. Now we sell this bone meal at \$30 to \$32.50 per ton, owing to quantity. You will readily see from this analysis that it is the more economical fertilizer of the two. The item of freight on this class of goods should be taken into account and when a ton of phosphate costs as much freight as a ton of bone meal the savings in the purchase of bone meal becomes more apparent. The advantage to be most considered, however, is the fact that bone meal never burns vegetation by too rapid leaching, but becomes available gradually, owing to the irregular fineness of its powder and its availability extends beyond one crop, affording a permanent benefit to the soil. Besides the value of raw bone as a fertilizer it affords great good mechanically, by rendering the soil alluvial and more tillable, and by the addition of a small quantity of potash becomes readily a complete fertilizer.

Nitrogen.—This most important of all fertilizing agents is derived from innumerable sources, manures, leguminous plants, flesh, blood, fish, nitrates, cotton seed meal, etc., etc. This is the most expensive fertilizing agent, while at the same time being the most important, and it is this element that most concerns the farmers of the South. Most every well regulated farm produces sufficient nitrogen to enrich the farm; but there are but few who take proper care of it or know how. It must be remembered that nitrogen is very volatile, leaches out rapidly, and a great quantity of it finds its way to the water courses. There are but few plants that do not require this element in considerable quantities, but the following especially require it in large doses: Grasses of all kinds, pole beans, lima beans, onions, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, kale, collards, and most all other garden truck.

One of the chief sources of nitrogen in the South is cotton seed meal, the most readily available and reliable that can be had. Cotton meal seed is rarely if ever disappointing in its results on crops, but judgment must ever be exercised in its use as it often interferes seriously with the germination of seeds. The only serious drawback to cotton seed meal is its price. There is so much demand for it outside of fertilizer use which places it almost beyond the reach of a farmer as an economical form of nitrogen. We can supply very reasonable forms of nitrogen in nitrate of potash and nitrate of soda. The latter, in our judgment, is the best suited and the more economical. We can supply a nitrate of soda, containing $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of nitrogen, equal to 350 lbs. to the ton, at sixty to sixty-five dollars per ton. Besides containing nitrogen, nitrate soda is valuable mechanically and renders some service as a germicide; besides, it is claimed to exert more or less influence in rendering insoluble forms of potash in all soils available; and again it costs no more freight than cheaper fertilizers.

Potash is an element that is present, in more or less quantities in all soils, but a large per cent. is in an insoluble form, and it is not found distributed near the surface like phosphoric acid and nitrogen, but is present in more liberal quantities in the subsoil, where the roots of plants can feed when established. All clay soils are richer in potash than sandy ones, and it is the poor sandy lands of the South that are so deficient in this valuable element. While potash, like the other two agents, are necessary for practically all plant life, there are certain things that require it in large quantities. The following are the heaviest consumers of potash: Clovers, potatoes, beets, sugar cane, tobacco, dwarf beans, and all root crops. Every crop annually removes a certain amount of potash from the soil, which would show that land must become impoverished in time if an application is not made of the agent that the plants remove.

The chief source of potash for fertilizer uses is from kainite, a salt, that is mined near Strassfurt, Germany, in great quantities. It is purified to a certain extent and ground to about the consistency of coarse salt. It resembles salt, only it has a brown yellowish cast. The commercial article contains from 12 to 15 per cent. of potash, the balance being carnalite, gypsum, and a number of other salts, mostly chlorides. It is not only valuable for the potash it contains, but it has a wonderful capacity for retaining moisture in the ground, and besides will destroy insects of every kind that infests the soil. It is a valuable germicide, preventing in a great measure scab or potato blight and other fungus growth. We sell great quantities of this article, prices varying from \$16.00 to \$18.00 per ton, according to quantity. The next, and possibly the chief source of potash, is from the muriate or chloride of potash. This salt contains from 55 to 65 per cent. of potash, and is sold at \$55.00 to \$60.00 per ton, making it really the most economical form obtainable.

Complete Fertilizers.

This class of fertilizers are expensive, and the average mixture on the market is not economical; in other words, does not add to the resulting crops sufficiently to justify the outlay in money, because practically all high grade mixtures leach out too rapidly, being too soluble, and a great quantity goes to waste before the plant matures its crops. Plants will only take up what they actually need; consequently if the fertilizer leaches too rapidly, loss of fertilizing elements is bound to obtain. It cannot be denied that some classes of vegetation that attains its full growth in a very quick period may be economically fertilized with these quick decomposing mixtures. For instance, radishes, early cabbage, early turnips, lettuce, and quick growing garden stuffs may profitably be fertilized with this class of manures, but after conceding this, it would no doubt be more economical in the long run to use a slow decomposing manure and make additions of nitrogen wherever quick results were needed. When possible to obtain a fertilizer complete and well balanced, and having the properties of slow leaching, so as to cover the entire period of maturing a field crop, more economy would be attained. We have made a lot of experiments to obtain a complete fertilizer in which no loss of elements would occur in growing an average field crop; in other words, a mixture that would not give out either nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash any faster than would be needed, and thereby avoiding a real money loss in too rapid leaching. We believe we have succeeded in the following formula:

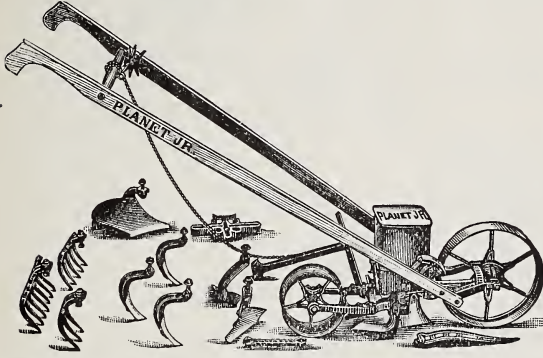
Phosphoric acid (in form of raw ground bone).....	10 per cent.
Nitrogen (in form of dried blood).....	2 per cent.
Potash (in form of ground tobacco stems).....	3 per cent.

The phosphoric acid here is in the shape of raw ground bone, unevenly ground, small particles leach out rapidly, while larger pieces are longer in becoming available, consequently, owing to the variance in fineness of the powder, leaching period is bound to extend over a greater time. The potash represented here is in a vegetable form, is soluble gradually; consequently its availability extends over a greater period than mineral potash salts. We cannot advance any argument for the nitrogen in this form. It is a very volatile substance and no means are at hand to prevent rapid evaporation and leaching, except thorough and often workings. We consider the above formula an ideal complete fertilizer for wheat, corn cotton, and in fact most all field crops. We offer these goods at \$20.00 per ton, and parties who use it will very shortly learn its economical value.

"Planet Jr." Tools for 1901.

Space will not permit showing and describing here all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a beautifully illustrated catalogue free, to any who desire it. "Planet Jrs." are standard machines—combining usefulness add durability.

All complete tools and separate parts can be obtained at manufacturers' prices, saving purchaser a large per cent. of freight charges.

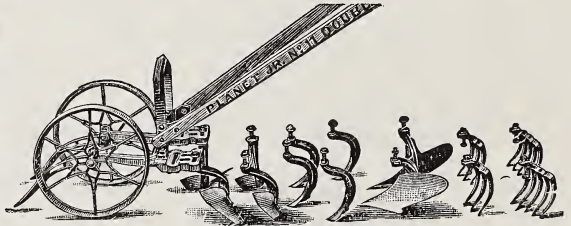


"Planet Jr." No. 4, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—Special attention is called to this wonderful tool which combines in a single convenient implement, a perfect drill and hill dropping seeder. The hopper holds two full quarts and sows with great uniformity whether full or containing but a single paper of seed. By removing one bolt the drill is detached and a tool frame substituted. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, cultivator, rake and plow. It is useful almost every day of the season, and at every stage of garden work.

Price, complete.....\$11 00

As a Drill only..... 8 00

"Planet Jr." No. 11, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—This tool has 11-inch wheels which can be set from 4 to 11½ inches apart; frame is of malleable iron, can be set at three different heights, and is arranged for quick adjustment of all tools. The handles are adjustable, and are undisturbed by changes of height of frame, width of wheels or in the adjustment of the tools themselves. The design of the frame is novel, allowing all changes of tools without the removal of nuts from the standards. The variety of work possible with this machine is incredible, covering the whole range of wheel hoe work, both in the garden and on the farm, and has our unqualified endorsement.



Price, complete.....\$8 50

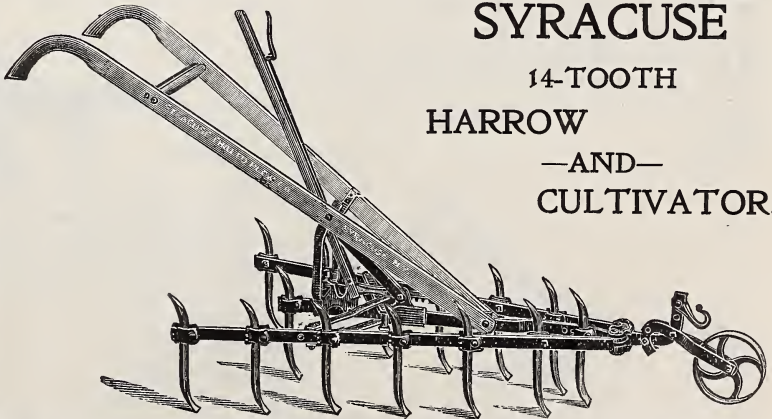
No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—This tool is identical with No. 11 Wheel Hoe, except that it has fewer attachments and is sold at a correspondingly less price. The tools sold with No. 12 Wheel Hoe are 2 six-inch hoes, 2 plows and 4 cultivator teeth, and is the favorite of the market gardener. Other tools can be added as wanted.

Price.....\$6 50

No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe.—Frame and wheels are the same as Nos. 11 and 12 Wheel Hoes. Two 6-inch hoes being the only implements.

Price.....\$4 50

This tool fills a long felt want of the trucker and up-to-date farmer. It combines lightness, strength and durability, with cheapness. It has 14 teeth, which are reversible. They are curved and pointed on one end, making a capital harrow; the other end is shaped so as to make an excellent cultivator point, and does fine work in truck gardens and in young farm crops.



SYRACUSE

14-TOOTH

HARROW

—AND—

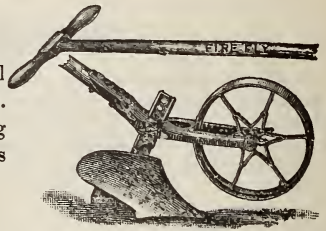
CULTIVATOR.

It has a depth regulating wheel and a patent expansion lever, suited to quick changes.

Price.....\$6 00

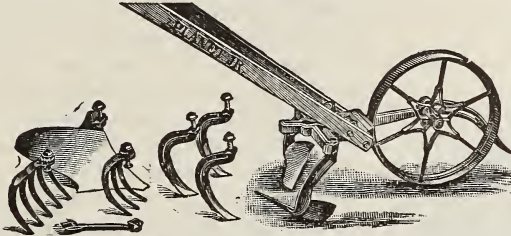
The "Fire-Fly" Garden Plow.—This tool is most useful in small gardens, opening furrows for manure or seeds, and covering them quickly. Chicken raisers will find it very valuable in plowing up the scratching yards. The mould board is of tempered and polished steel; the depth is quickly changed.

Price \$2 25



NO. 16 "PLANET JR.,"

SINGLE WHEEL HOR. CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.



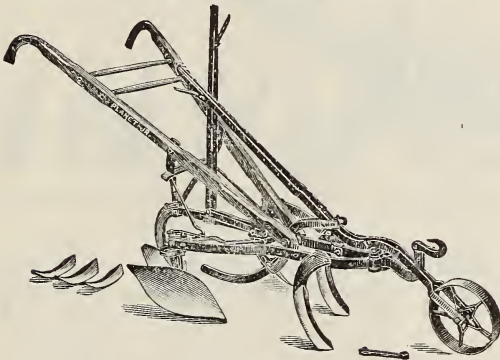
A light, inexpensive and very efficient tool. Easy running: handles, tools and depth, quickly adjusted. Wheel is 11 inches high, has a broad face, and may be changed to opposite side of arm, when both sides of the row may be cultivated at one passage. A child can use it with ease, thus making it an ideal implement for small gardeners.

Price with attachments as in cut..\$5 50

No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—The frame and wheel is the same as No. 16, but has only 2 six-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow.

Price\$4 75

No. 18 Having 2 six-inch hoes only. Price.....\$3 25

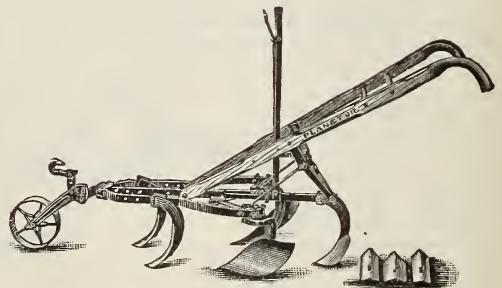


No. 8 "Planet Jr., Horse Hoe and Cultivator.—Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet, Jr.," Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator. It is so strongly built as to resist incredible strain, yet is light and is easy to handle. The frame is high and scarcely, if ever, clogs. The patent lever depth regulator, as shown in cut, gives steadiness and absolute control of depth at all times. Every part is perfected to make the tool comprehensive to the intelligent farmer, who knows the best is always the cheapest.

Price \$8.00

No. 9 "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe and Cultivator.—This tool is identical with the No. 8, except that it has a plain instead of a lever wheel. It does excellent work, but is not as convenient in regulating the depth. Still it is a prime favorite with truckers and small farmers, and if given an intelligent trial will show itself to be of great value as a labor saver.

Price\$7 00



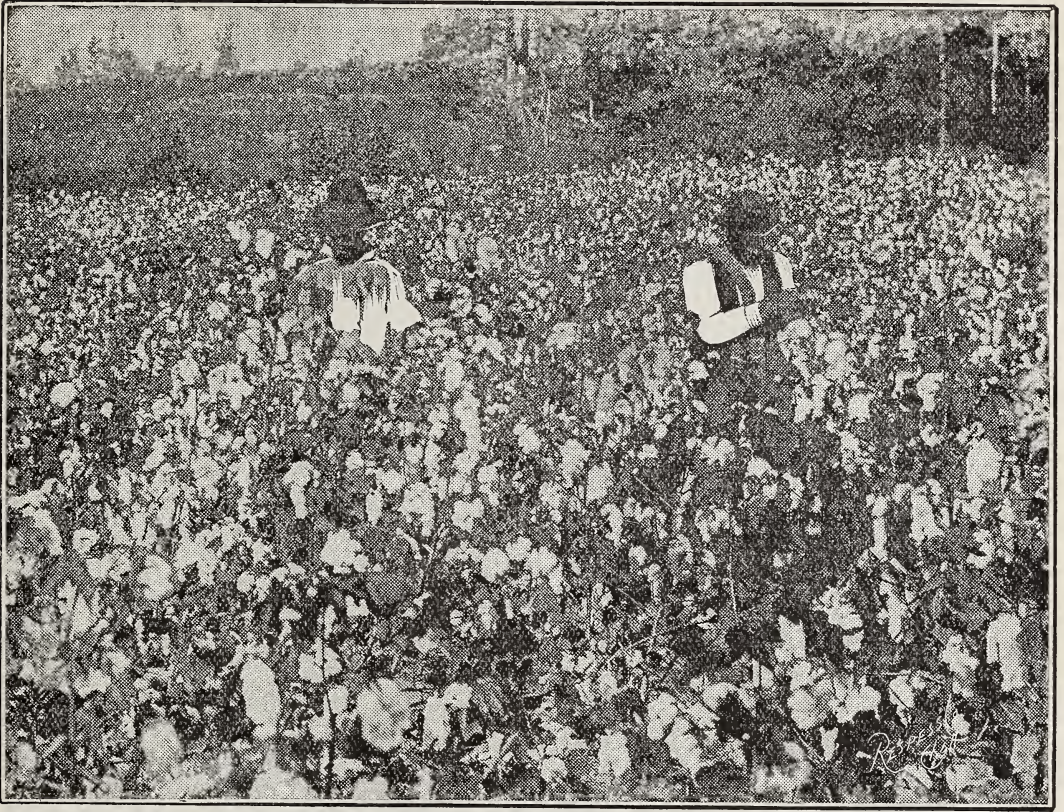
No. 4 "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe and Cultivator.—The adjoining cut represents a much liked cultivator, being low in price, strong and simple. It has the old favorite stirrup and clamp expanders; they cost a trifle less than the lever, but are much less convenient.

Price, with wheel.....\$6 00

Price, without wheel.....\$5 25

No. 4 "Planet Jr." Plain Cultivator.—Has the same expansion as the No. 4 Horse Hoe, and differs from it only in the two rear standards on side or frame. Instead of being reversible as in all other horse tools, it has the plain standard and cultivator steel.

Price, with wheel.....\$4 75 Price, without wheel.....\$4 00




Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton

THIS COMPARATIVELY NEW COTTON was originated by Mr. Russell of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, and was first brought to our attention about five years ago. We catalogued the variety last season, after being sure of its merits, and have to say that now after handling it for three seasons we are fully convinced that the description given it by its originator is in no degree overdrawn. Farmers who will plant cotton must abandon the old sorts and plant only the improved varieties to make anything out of the business.

The commonest kind of cotton land will yield one or more bales of this sort to the acre, and two bales or more is not unusual on good land. The Russell Cotton is a distinct variety—not an old sort improved on; the foliage and growth is quite different from any other sort. The most notable feature of this variety is its mammoth size bolls, always containing five locks firmly set in boll; staple unusually long; seed large, dark green in color, and gins very clean; thirty-five to forty bolls always weigh a pound. The stalks of this sort are very vigorous, growing both tall and large, and producing an abundance of large limbs near the ground; roots very deeply, and consequently stands the drought remarkably well. Cotton pickers universally testify that half as much again can be picked of this variety in a day as of any other sort. The staple of this variety should bring from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per pound more than average sorts.

The past season we have sold the Russell Cotton in quantities to every Southern State, and at this writing (November) we are daily receiving letters and testimonials of its merits, some of which are really too extravagant to publish. This variety has now become quite well known throughout the South and is being used by some large Texas growers altogether. Great care has to be taken to keep the variety pure, as without proper care it will soon degenerate to the level of common sorts. We use every effort to keep our seed stock absolutely pure, which can only be done by removing any stalk before maturity from the field which shows a tendency to sport or degenerate, and by having your gin thoroughly clean before ginning this sort. Our crop of this cotton is grown solely for the seeds, as the lint only would be poor recompense for so much care and trouble. Price of seeds: Pk., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 60c; bu., \$1.00; 5 bu. lots, 90c per bu.

Special prices to large buyers, merchants and agents.

 We can furnish any number of testimonials on the value of this cotton. If you are not already familiar with the cotton write for circular of testimonials.

SPRUIELL'S REIMPROVED PROLIFIC COTTON




AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF A CORNER IN ONE OF MR. SPRUIELL'S COTTON FIELDS.

[Mr. Spruiell, the well-known cotton grower, is shown holding up a stalk of his famous cotton. This field (upland will average over a bale to the acre.)]

THIS is a very distinct and high-grade Cotton, possessing some few merits of greater value than any other sort. It resembles the "Hutchinson's Storm Proof" more than it does any other sort, but in the writer's estimation is by far the better cotton. The most notable features are its large bolls, containing five locks, and only requiring forty to fifty to weigh a pound. The stalk does not grow tall, but on the contrary, is very bunchy and stocky, putting out an abundance of large limbs near the ground which bear more seed cotton without bending than any other sort. All parties that are growing this cotton claim that it will yield more in proportion to its height than any other variety on the market. Its large bolls grow very thick on every branch of the stalk, hence a great quantity may be gathered in a single day. This cotton has been tested with others and turns out more lint to a given weight of seed cotton than any other large boll sort. The variety is early, develops its growth quickly, a fine opener, and without question produces the finest quality of staple shown by any other sort. The seed are small to medium, white, and gin perfectly clean.

Mr. Spruiell has taken a wonderful amount of pains with this cotton, until he has brought it up to the very highest standard of purity. He watches the growth of his cotton carefully, making a life-study of it, and every disposition on the part of his cotton to sport and mixed is promptly remedied by removing stalks before they can do any damage. We have sold Mr. Spruiell's entire crop of seed now for years, and have never yet received a complaint. Mr. Spruiell handles his seed so as to never have them heat, and we are always willing to guarantee his seed to come up. At this writing we have a stalk of Mr. Spruiell's cotton on exhibition at the Alabama State Fair, which is the wonder and admiration of the thousands of visitors who see it daily. We can supply the seed at the following prices: Peck 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 60c; bu. \$1.00; 5-bu. lots 90c. bu. Special prices given to large growers, agents and merchants.

 We can furnish hundreds of testimonials on this cotton if wanted. Our seed comes direct from Mr. A. M. Spruiell and are not bought from any and every source. This variety of cotton is no fake or fraud, but in our judgment the best on the market.



GRAHAM'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE

Is a Guaranteed Cure as well as
a Preventative of CHOLERA
in all kinds of Fowls.

Graham's Chicken Cholera Cure will prevent all kinds of diseases among fowls, makes them lay all the year around, acts as a tonic, aids in the digestion of their food, and is the greatest fat producer we have ever known of in a chicken medicine. This celebrated powder was discovered by Mr. B. Graham, a veteran chicken raiser, who has used it in his own henery for the past twenty years. Besides being the best, this powder is the cheapest on the market today. It is a concentrated compound, and two tablespoonsful is sufficient to feed ten hens one whole week.

We can furnish hundreds of testimonials of cures affected on chickens in the last stages of cholera. It is, indeed, wonderful how quick it acts in every case. Remember we guarantee it

Price per package 25c; 5 packages for \$1.00; by mail, post paid, 40c per package.

ELYTON NURSERIES,

ELYTON, ALABAMA.

J. J. COLMANT, Proprietor.

Parties in need of nursery stock can not do better than to write for a copy of our catalogue which will be mailed free of charge to any one interested. We have made a careful study of the wants and needs of the Southern land owner, and our twenty-five years experience in fruit growing in this latitude should well acquaint us with the most profitable varieties and those that are a success in the South. Our stock embraces about fifty of the choicest varieties of apples, a large list of the best pears, more than two dozen of the most profitable peaches, a large list of plums, cherries, figs, quinces, mulberries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, hazelnuts, pecans, chestnuts. Our list of ornamental trees and shrubs include a large line of broad leaved evergreens, coniferous, evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs. Our list of roses cannot be excelled in the South. Prices are right and stock first class.

We invite a personal inspection of our stock, and visitors at our nurseries are always welcome. Elyton is a suburb of Birmingham, take electric cars to Salter Station and you get off the cars within hundred yards of our place.

Write for catalogue if interested. Address,

J. J. COLMANT, ELYTON, ALA.

Southern Truckers' Guide

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